



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade

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OUR COLONIAL ISSUE.

THE Colonial Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published on Saturday, April 27. It is intended to extend and foster business relations with the British Colonies and India. Already these take three-fifths of our annual exports of medicines, the value of this share now being over a million per annum. Besides, there are millions in other goods handled by our readers, such as chemicals, sundries, perfumery, and soaps. The circulation of the issue of April 27 should be taken advantage of by every business-house in the home trade, who should secure space as early as possible by writing to the Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

PRICE-LISTS AND CIRCULARS.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the pioneer of the method of distributing price-lists and circulars to the trade in its Summer and Winter Issues. The system has been in force for more than thirty years, and is as effective as it is popular. Distribution to the best buyers in the world is ensured, and that is not the case when price-lists are sent singly by post—e.g., reports received from Australasia show that "tons" of price-lists and dutiable matter on which the tax has not been paid are destroyed by the authorities. The Summer and Winter Numbers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST containing such price-lists and circulars are not so treated, because the demands of the Customs are complied with, hence the copies are promptly delivered to the advantage of advertisers. The next opportunity for sending out price-lists and circulars will be with the Summer Number to be published on July 27, 1907. The Publisher invites up-to-date firms to write to him at the Head Office for conditions and terms.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE CONTRACTS COLUMN is this week on p. 507.

THE latest store-prices for chemists' goods are quoted on p. 506.

AN unusual number of business changes in Scotland are recorded on p. 509.

A SHEFFIELD CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT (unqualified) has been fined 5/-, and costs, for selling laudanum (p. 513).

A CORRESPONDENT asks our readers to criticise suggestions for a chemists' union which he puts forward on p. 532.

THE present position of the proposal to have a joint factory for production of pharmaceuticals in bond is discussed on p. 522.

MR. JOHN C. UMLEY, following up Mr. Joyce's notes on jalap, comments on the poor quality of this drug now available (p. 531).

MR. J. RUTHERFORD HILL, in a paper read at Glasgow, gives some useful hints in regard to the storage of poisons and the sale of medicines (p. 525).

MAURICE MAETERLINCK has written about the manufacture of perfumes by the *enfleurage* process. As a poetic and accurate description we reproduce what he says on p. 526.

JOHN STRANGE WINTER's complaint regarding chemists in last week's *C. & D.* affords "Xrayser" the opportunity for quaint reflections on the recreations of novelists (p. 519).

THE present high prices of copaiba are said to be due to the more stringent American requirements. One result is that much of the drug is adulterated. We give particulars on p. 521.

MR. JESSE BOOT is "the greatest druggist in the world" according to Mr. C. H. McConnell, of Chicago. We quote from an article by him which tells how Mr. Boot started in the drug-trade (p. 514).

A REVIEW of the trade of India as outlined in the official report just issued is given on p. 521, and on p. 523 we quote the volumes of business, so far as the drug and chemical trades are concerned (p. 523).

"THE LANCET" has published a statement by fifteen leading physicians regarding the benefits of alcoholic liquors. The origin of the statement is indicated in a note on p. 522. "Xrayser" severely criticises the signatories (p. 519).

JAY MACE writes on the problem "Personality v. Store-trade," his idea being that in the majority of cases retail chemists cannot rely solely upon personality, and must adopt those trading methods which modern competition has imported into the drug-trade (p. 517).

IN a lengthy but well-reasoned letter, Mr. James Reid, of Dumfries, indicates some of the dangers threatening the legal rights of chemists which are hidden in the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill (p. 532). Uncertainty is growing in the trade as to how chemists will come out of the Select Committee, for which witnesses are now being selected. See the editorial note on p. 520.

A BROKEN week on the markets has brought to the surface several interesting changes, chief among which is an advance in all "citrates" and allied articles. Soda tartarata, pulv. seidlitz, and morphine are also higher. Cannabis indica is 6d. dearer. Menthol and squill are firmer. Copper sulphate, coconut oil, and thymol are easier. There is a steady under-current of trade, but the present high values of many products makes buyers cautious (p. 528).

POSTCARD COMPETITION.

A vital matter for retail chemists in Great Britain at the present time is the representation on their behalf before the Select Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. Men are needed who know well from personal experience the drug-trade from Land's End to John o' Groats, who know pharmacy law, who are ready in answer and calm in judgment. We think our readers are able to assist in selecting such representatives, and we ask them to reply on postcards to the following question:

What three men in retail pharmacy do you consider would best present the case for chemists to the Select Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill? (Give full name and town.)

Address the cards to the Editor of the *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and send in as early as possible. We shall award three prizes to those whose selection accords most closely with the majority vote.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A committee has been formed to devise a suitable way of commemorating the eightieth birthday of Lord Lister, which occurred on April 5.

A chemist's assistant, Charles Harold Eastwood White, living at Wells, has been committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by taking morphine.

A special return just issued by the Blackburn Educational Authority shows an average attendance of ninety-two students at the chemistry classes during the past session, as against an average of 299 at the classes for physics.

The House of Commons adjourned from March 27 to April 8, when the Poisons Bill stands fourteenth on the Orders of the Day, with Supply and Ways and Means as the principal business, so that there will be little chance for the Bill.

The "Financial News" of April 3 devoted half a column of its space to Mr. John B. McKenzie, who has written a book, "The Story of a Stock Exchange Speculator." Mr. McKenzie says he was a druggist, now he appears to be an investors' adviser.

The Portsmouth Borough Justices have confirmed the granting of licences to the following chemists for "medicated wines only": James Cooper, chemist and druggist, 7 London Road, North End; Arthur Barrington Sparrow, chemist and druggist, 1 The Broadway, Highland Road, Eastney; and Charles Sidney Davies, chemist and druggist, 7 The Strand, Waverley Road, Southsea.

Messrs. Loveitt & Bones, Ltd., of Hertford Street, Coventry, one of whose customers got a five-guinea first prize in the Wright's coal-tar soap competition, have made good business use of the cheque. Mr. F. B. Hart, of their staff, put it in the centre of a dark-green showcard 14 in. by 18 in., and in white letters on this ground told that the soap was purchased by the winner in Loveitt & Bones.

Shop-assistants.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Branch of the Association of Grocers' Assistants was held in London on March 29, when the Rev. C. Sylvester Horne moved that the present hours of closing in the Metropolis are unnecessary for business and prejudicial to the welfare of those employed in the shops. The resolution further called upon the Borough Councils to exercise their powers under the Shop-hours Act, 1904. Mr. Fredk. Maddison, M.P., the Rev. Thos. Phillips, and Mr. W. Crooks, M.P., supported the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the National Union of Shop-assistants, Warehousesmen, and Clerks was held in Leeds during the Easter holidays. Mr. H. H. Roper, Lincoln (President), in his address strongly condemned the living-in system, and suggested that the Truck Act should be directed against it. Subsequently a resolution in favour of the total abolition of the system was carried unanimously. Reference was also made to radius agreements, and it was stated that a Bill making them illegal will be brought before Parliament by Mr. Sevarens. It was reported that the total membership of the Union is now 16,634, and 203 delegates attended the meeting.

Medical Alliance and Pharmacy.

At the annual conference of the representatives of Friendly Societies' Medical Associations at Exeter on April 1, the President (Mr. H. W. Lorain, Exeter) said it was to be feared that a difficulty might arise in regard to their drug-supply. If manufacturing houses declined to trade with them, they would have to consider what they could do for themselves. He believed their Alliance represented a purchasing-power of at least 10,000/- a year in connection with wholesale firms in regard to meeting their requirements. Probably every city and town possessing a Friendly Societies' Medical Association also possessed a co-operative wholesale society, which at present manufacture many things required in their dispensaries. He asked if it would not be an advantage to consider the question with the view to an extension.

He also drew attention to Mr. Winfrey's Pharmacy Bill, and said it appeared that the Pharmaceutical Society are to determine who will sell and where the sale of medicines is to be carried on. He asked if there is not here a danger that they will be deprived of their rights in connection with their institutions. It behoved them to be watchful and to make use of their local members of Parliament to safeguard their interests in this matter. Difficulties must sometimes arise in connection with their supply of dispensers. There could be no lack of qualified persons, either male or female, to undertake the work, though there is a difficulty in finding them oftentimes. He therefore suggested the desirability of establishing an agency in connection with the Alliance, applicants to have their names placed upon a register on payment of a nominal sum, say, 1s.—Mr. Crotch (Norwich) said he should be very pleased to speak to Mr. G. White, M.P., to see whether they could not get a clause in the Pharmacy Bill that would extend the same privileges to them as to chemists.

Store-priees.

The Army and Navy Stores Circular for April has the following alterations in prices.

Altered.—Camphor, 5s. 2d. per lb., 1-oz. blocks 5s. 4d. per lb.; citric acid, 2s. 3d. per lb.; formalin lamp, 8s. 9d. and 9s. 9d., atomiser 3s. 9d.; Ovaltine, 1s. 7d. and 2s. 9d. per tin.

Added.—Coudray's perfumes: Zorella, 4s. 6d. per bottle; Duchesse d'Enghien, 10s. per bottle; A. & N. medicated throat-pastilles, 8d. per box; Emoli foam (for washing dogs and cats), 1s. 4d. and 2s. per bottle; Lairitz's pine-wool chest-protectors (double), 3s. 9d., 4s., 4s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 4s. 9d.; pine-wool kneecaps, 2s. 9d., 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 2d., and 4s. 6d.

The price-circular of the Civil Service Supply Association, Ltd., for April contains the following:

Added.—"Tabloid" medicine-case (motor-ear) in black japanned metal, 10s. 6d.; Beetlecute, 5d. and 9s. 2d. per tin, bellows, 9s. 2d.; Clementium, 6d. and 1s. per tin; C.S.S.A. insect-powder, 6d. and 1s. 3d. per tin; Field's Sampire soap, 11s. 2d. per box of three tablets; white bar Vinolia soap, 3d. per bar, 2s. 10d. per dozen.

Advanced.—Camphor in 1-oz. tablets, 4d. per tablet, 5s. 2d. per lb.; in blocks, 5s. per lb.; citric acid (crystals or powder), 2s. per lb.

Reduced.—Hall's coca-wine, 3s. per bottle; Howards' quinine sulphate, 5d. per ¼ oz., 9d. per ½ oz., 1s. 4d. per oz.; C.S.S.A. shaving-soap, in xylonite tubes, 8s. 2d. per large stick, 5d. each refill sticks.

Rimmel's perfumes at 8d. per bottle and white vaseline, perfumed, 1s. 6d. size, have been taken out of the list.

Liverpool Notes.

An instructive document has been issued in the shape of the "Fifty-seventh Annual Report" of the Liverpool Chemists' Association. It contains a good deal of history—ancient and modern—with potential evidences of making more.

A marine fireman named Crawford was bound over by the Deputy Stipendiary (Mr. Kinghorn) on March 28 on a charge of stealing a bottle of camphor pills, a bottle of oil, a box of insect-powder, and other articles from the shop of Mr. Joseph Marples, chemist and druggist, Storeton Road, Liverpool.

During the past two or three weeks business has been rather indifferent; but when returns come to be compared they are not likely to show up badly against those of previous years. The "Grand National" and the spring festival of "St. Lubbock" mortgage a large amount of loose capital which would otherwise find its way to the general retail trader.

An interesting early-closing experiment is on trial in the north end of the city. Five years ago Mr. M. S. Hughes, of County Road, came to some tentative arrangement with one or two others for closing on Thursday afternoons during the summer months from 1 P.M. to 6 P.M. Mr. Hughes, however, was the only one who carried out the arrangement, and he is so convinced of its value that ever since he has closed both winter and summer. The present movement is a more organised affair, and five or six establishments in the Walton district exhibit cards stating that they close promptly at 1 P.M. every Thursday. The local limited company offered to close if the blinds went down for the evening as well as the afternoon, and one local private company offered to oblige on similar conditions.

Contracts.

Appended is a further list of contracts fixed with public bodies:

Derby Town Council.—Messrs. R. Daniel & Son, for disinfectants.

Newent Workhouse.—Newent Drug Co., for trusses and cod-liver oil.

Bridge Guardians.—Mr. J. Barrow, appointed chemist to the workhouse.

Tadcaster Guardians.—Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds, for drugs.

Chelmsford Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., London, for drugs.

Whitechapel Guardians.—E. Cook & Co., Ltd., Stratford, for soap (170*l.* 1*s.*)

Nantwich Guardians.—Mr. J. S. Skidmore, chemist and druggist, for drugs.

Hollingbourne Guardians.—Messrs. T. G. Stonham & Son, chemists, for drugs.

St. Albans Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., London, for drugs, etc.

Halifax Corporation.—Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., 18 Old Market, for drugs.

Retrofurd Guardians.—Mr. R. B. Atkinson, chemist and druggist, appointed chemist.

Stockton-on-Tees Guardians.—Mr. T. W. Salmon, chemist and druggist, for drugs.

Mutford and Lothingland Guardians.—Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., for chemists' goods.

Salford Corporation.—Mr. H. Bellringer and Messrs. J. Hilton & Co., for druggists' sundries.

Kington Guardians.—Mr. F. T. Roper, chemist and druggist, for cod-liver oil (9*d.* per pint).

Barnsley Guardians.—Mr. W. Rigby, chemist and druggist, to be chemist for twelve months.

Gloucester Guardians.—Mr. W. Walwin, chemist and druggist, for drugs and druggists' sundries.

Burnley Guardians.—Mr. C. G. Crooke, chemist and druggist, for drugs and concentrated mixtures.

West Malling Guardians.—Mr. H. C. H. Oliver, chemist and druggist, for medical necessities (15*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*)

Evesham Guardians.—Mr. Wilfrid Lean, pharmaceutical chemist, to be chemist to the workhouse for a year.

East Ham Town Council.—Gibbs, Fertilisers, Ltd., for aluminoferric for sewage precipitation (2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton).

Deptford Borough Council.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., Lawes Chemical Co., Ltd., and Middleton Bros., for disinfectants.

Chorley Town Council.—Killgerm Co., Cleckheaton, for carbolic disinfecting-fluid; United Alkali Co., Ltd., for chloros.

Barking Urban Council.—Lawes' Chemical Co., for disinfecting-fluid (2*s.* 4*d.* per gal.), disinfecting-powder (3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton).

Wolverhampton Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., London, for drugs for the workhouse (43*l.* 0*s.* 9*½d.*) and for the out-relief dispensary (24*l.* 19*s.* 0*¾d.*)

Stepney Borough Council.—Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, for half-yearly supplies of drugs and druggists' sundries, at 110*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* and 2*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

Croydon Corporation.—Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, London, for drugs to the hospital; Hospitals and General Contracts Co., for surgical dressings.

Burton-on-Trent Guardians.—Liverpool Lint Co., for absorbent cotton wool (8*d.* per lb.), grey cotton wool (6*d.* per lb.), lint (1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.), and tow (4*d.* per lb.).

Boston Guardians.—Mr. T. B. J. Booker, chemist and druggist, for quinine (1*s.* 2*½d.* per oz.); Mr. S. J. Hurst, chemist and druggist, appointed chemist to the workhouse.

Cheltenham Guardians.—Ferris & Co., Ltd., Bristol, for drugs for a year, at 15 per cent. off revised wholesale-list; Mr. W. H. Hill, chemist and druggist, 357 High Street, Cheltenham, for extra dispensing and sundries required on emergency.

London County Council Asylums Committee.—Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull, for soft-soap for a year (620*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*); F. J. Hunt & Co., Brentford, for toilet-soap (28*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*); J. Knight & Sons, Ltd., Silvertown, for yellow soap (3,255*l.* 15*s.*)

In Public Repute.

The list of men connected with the drug-trade who have been elected to public bodies grows more lengthy. In addition to those named in past issues there are the following :

Mr. D. J. Owen, chemist and druggist, to the Llansamlet Parish Council.

Mr. N. Tomlinson, chemist and druggist, to the Burnley Board of Guardians.

Mr. J. Woodhead, chemical-manufacturer, to the Slaithwaite Urban Council.

Mr. J. Watt, chemist and druggist, to the Maldon (Essex) Rural District Council.

Mr. John C. Hewlett, F.C.S., re-elected to Beckenham Urban District Council.

Mr. William Rickard, chemist and druggist, to the Filey Urban District Council.

Mr. Thomas Carter, chemist and druggist, to the Blackpool Board of Guardians.

Mr. N. G. Beck, chemist and druggist, Burgess Hill, to the Urban District Council.

Mr. F. W. Biggs, chemist and druggist, to the Stourbridge Board of Guardians.

Mr. Markham Cook, chemist and druggist, to the Grimsby Board of Guardians.

Mr. J. S. Corbett, patent-medicine vendor, to the Newhaven Urban District Council.

Mr. W. H. Prentice, chemical-manufacturer, to the Stowmarket Urban District Council.

Mr. Luther Bouch, patent-medicine vendor, to the Aspatria Urban District Council.

Mr. Thomas Dryden, chemist and druggist, Landore, to the Swansea Board of Guardians.

Mr. James Casterton, chemist and druggist, to the Market Rasen District Council.

Mr. G. Stevenson, chemist and druggist, to the Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council.

Mr. H. W. Blackadar, chemist and druggist, to the Portsmouth Board of Guardians.

Mr. W. J. Barnes, chemist and druggist, to be an overseer of the Borough of Dover.

Mr. W. R. Selleck, pharmaceutical chemist, re-elected to the Stourbridge Urban District Council.

Mr. A. W. Halsted, pharmaceutical chemist, to the Shepton Mallet Urban District Council.

Mr. J. Dawes-White, chemist and druggist, Kingsland Road, to the Shoreditch Board of Guardians.

Mr. G. A. Hodgkinson, chemist and druggist, elected for the sixth time to the St. Pancras Board of Guardians.

Mr. F. S. Moore, chemist and druggist, re-elected to the Castle Cary (Somerset) District Council and Parish Council.

Mr. Joseph Brown, of J. Brown & Co., Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Savile Town, has been placed on the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Dewsbury.

The St. Albans Town Council have appointed Mr. A. E. Edkins, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, to be an overseer of the poor and one of the Corporation's representatives on the St. Albans Higher Education Sub-Committee.

Ealing Medical Men at Hounslow.

The Ealing branch of the British Medical Association visited Hounslow on Wednesday afternoon, when they were shown over the laboratories of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. Messrs. Brown, Mitchell, and Walker acted as guides to parties of half a dozen each, and showed and explained all the various operations in pill and tablet making and coating, the manufacture of eucalyptol toothpaste, and many of the specialities of the firm, and the various arrangements for packing, etc. After refreshments had been served in the employés' club, Dr. Cockburn, president of the branch, expressed the thanks of the company for their very kind reception, and for the interesting things they had seen and heard. Mr. Maben, in reply, spoke of the pleasure experienced by the firm in seeing such a large company of visitors, and he hoped that they would all come back another day when the new laboratory has been erected.

Cricketers Dining.

The tenth annual dinner of the "Davy Hill's" Cricket Club was held at the Bridge House Hotel on March 23, Mr. C. A. Hill occupying the chair. The catering was excellent, and after justice had been done to the viands an excellent musical programme was greatly enjoyed by the company (numbering about sixty) present. In replying to the toast of the firm of Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd., proposed by Mr. W. A. Raley, the Chairman stated how pleased he and his fellow-directors were at the remarkably amicable manner in which the employés of the amalgamated firms had settled down together; he also stated that since he had identified himself with the cricket club upon the formation of the firm of Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks, he had taken the chair at every dinner the club had held. During the evening prizes were presented by the Chairman to E. Sibley for the highest batting average, and to G. Tombs for best bowling average during 1906.

Birmingham Notes.

Mr. F. C. Clayton, Ph.C., has been appointed a land-tax commissioner.

Mr. F. Barlow has been appointed overseer for the district of Balsall Heath.

Birmingham has acquired a site for a consumption sanatorium on the Cotswolds, adjoining Mr. James Horlick's estate.

The two businesses lately owned by the late Mr. Brunt have changed hands. There is quite a nidus of pharmacists in and about the Coventry Road, where one of them is situated.

A great change is coming over the quondam busy thoroughfare called Deritend. Large factories and warehouses are springing up, and the pharmacist is gradually being pushed out of this district. At present it is supplied by Mr. Bates, Mr. Whitehouse, and for heavier goods by Messrs. Thornley & Co.

A new street to cost over a quarter of a million sterling is about to be made. It will start close to Messrs. Bellamy & Wakefield's shop, cut through the "Old Wharf," coming out at Gas Street, and leaving Messrs. Southall's apparatus-establishment a few yards to the right, and converting the lower end of Broad Street into a by-street.

The joint concert of the M.P.A., S.C.I., and Institute of Brewing is changed from the Grand Hotel to the more newly appointed Acorn Hotel, Temple Street, and a big gathering is hoped for and expected. As already stated, Mr. Thomas Tyre will preside, but he will not be the only Londoner present. The date is April 18, and the programme includes pieces by the Minster Glee Singers, Messrs. W. J. Pasley, Bert Errol, Trelynn Wynne, H. D. Price, and Leonard Brown.

The local Association has during the presidency of Mr. H. W. Jones gone stronger than it has for some years. Last week's meeting was a very successful one in numbers and matters. A good discussion followed Mr. Mann's useful and practical paper. This called forth a remark from the Chairman that such a "show" should always be attempted, a few microscope demonstrations, pieces of apparatus, unusual prescriptions, "tips" generally of use in pharmacy, and the discussion of pharmaceutical difficulties are always interesting. More young men are coming to the meetings, and it was suggested that they should join oftener in the discussions.

The Old Question.

At an inquest held at Wedmore last week relative to the death of a man named Olver, it was stated that deceased had sent to Mr. E. T. Wilson, chemist and druggist, for medicine for pains in the stomach and windy colic. Mr. Wilson deposed that he had supplied a mixture containing 80 minims of tincture of opium and some essence of peppermint. The medical evidence showed that the cause of death was heart-failure, due to the gangrenous condition of the intestines and pneumonia, and that Mr. Wilson's prescription could have done no harm, but it would possibly relieve deceased to some extent from pain. The Coroner (Dr. S. Craddock) said there was no reflection upon Mr. Wilson. Chemists prescribed; he did not suppose there was a chemist in England who did not do so. The chances are that they would starve if they didn't. They were not supposed to do so, however, and no chemist could legally prescribe for a patient.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The April meeting of the Council was to have been held at the Society House, Dublin, on Wednesday, April 3; but a quorum was not constituted, only five members attending, viz., Dr. James A. Walsh (President), Messrs. John Smith (Vice-President), Wm. Frederick Wells, Thomas Batt, and David Mitchell Watson. The business on the agenda was not proceeded with, and remains to be disposed of at the meeting on May 1.

The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

At the last meeting of the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock-owners' Association the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was again considered, and the following minute of the discussion made:

The Committee had under consideration the preparation of evidence to be given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons as to the necessity of Ireland being included in the Bill now before Parliament. Arrangements were made as to the witnesses to be examined, so that the interests of the chemists might not be allowed to stand in the way of those of the general body of the community.

Personal.

Mr. D. W. Elliott, pharmaceutical chemist, Shaftesbury Square, Belfast, has been co-opted a member of the Belfast Board of Guardians.

The Local Government Board have written to the Tipperary Guardians approving of the appointment of Mr. P. Moloney as compounder in the Tipperary Dispensary.

Mr. William Boyd, assistant with Mr. S. M. Reid, druggist, Albert Bridge Road, Belfast, was seriously injured on March 25 by a fall while boarding an electric car. He was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

The following have been elected to the Belfast Chamber of Commerce: Mr. S. Gibson, druggist, King Street; Mr. H. G. Pring (Grattans, Ltd.), Corn Market; and Mr. B. Clarke (Ben Clarke & Son, wholesale chemists and drug-gists), Donegall Street.

Guardians' Doings.

Contracts have been entered into for the supply of medicines and medical appliances by the Castlecomer, Shillelagh, Cootehill, and Delvin Boards of Guardians.

Messrs. Hunt & Co., Dublin, are objecting to receiving only half the drug-contract for the North Dublin Union, as it will not pay them to fill only a moiety of the contract. The Guardians reply that if Messrs. Hunt do not sign the contract it will be given to Messrs. Boileau & Boyd.

At Kilkeel (co. Down) Board of Guardians on March 28, the Local Government Board made inquiries about some phosphorus pills which the analyst found to be cascara sagrada. The Local Government Board requested that steps be taken to ascertain who is responsible for the error. The Clerk promised to consult the medical officer on the point.

The Local Government Board have issued a memorandum to clerks of unions requesting them, when submitting for signature requisitions for medicines and medical and surgical appliances on the prescribed list, to make out the gross cost thereof, for the information of the Guardians. This will entail extra labour on the part of the clerks, who do not welcome the order at all.

The Tipperary Board of Guardians have been informed by the Local Government Board that a difference of 8½ per cent. between the accepted tender and the lowest sent in is too great, and that recoupment need not be expected. The Guardians are replying that they prefer Irish drugs, and ask the Local Government Board to overlook the difference in cost. Similar conflicts have arisen with the Clonakilty and Govey Guardians.

Chemists' First Aid.

Mr. W. H. McBride, druggist, Belfast, rendered first aid on Easter Monday to a man who had fallen between the train and the platform at Whitehead railway-station. The injured man was removed to hospital in Belfast.

Mr. H. J. Sumner, of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., Clontarf Medical Hall, Fairview, Dublin,

rendered assistance in the case of a butcher's assistant who was brought into the shop severely injured. Mr. Sumner rang up the ambulance and sent for a doctor and priest, but the man died from heart-failure just after the arrival of the priest and before the doctor came.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen.

Mr. George Duncan, chemist, has been elected Vice-President of the Dufftown Golf Club.

A tremendous "price war" has been raging in George Street for some time, and there is no sign of its abatement.

Mr. A. W. Henderson, chemist, 40 Union Terrace, and date of 33 Rosemount Viaduct, is opening at an early date No. 1 Rosemount Viaduct, as a "chemist's spécialité dépôt."

A few suspected cases of "spotted fever" have occurred in Aberdeenshire recently, and the county medical authorities are taking every precaution to prevent it spreading.

At a meeting of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association to be held next week, the vexed question of the prescribing of proprietaries by doctors is to be discussed. Opinions appear to be divided over this matter. Some suggest that a conference with the medical men of the city might be held; and others think that on the whole local chemists are well treated by the doctors, and that it would be better to "let sleeping dogs lie."

Business Changes.

Mr. F. Keller, chemist and druggist, Partick, is opening a branch shop in Dumbarton Road, Glasgow.

Mr. W. Meldrum, chemist and druggist, late of Dunfermline, has purchased Mr. Peter Leith's two businesses at Rothesay.

Mr. T. Macmaster, chemist and druggist, of Dumbarton Road, Partick, is opening another branch shop in the same road, further west.

St. George's Co-operative Society, Glasgow, are opening two chemists' shops in Partick. They have recently refitted their drug department at St. George's Cross, Glasgow.

Mr. James Robertson, chemist and druggist, has built new and more commodious premises for his business at St. Boswells. The stock, etc., were removed to the new building last week.

Mr. George McDiarmid, chemist and druggist, Stromness, has taken over the business of Mr. J. S. B. Heddle at Stromness, which he will conduct as a branch along with his present business.

Lectures.

Mr. J. P. Gibb (Raines, Clark & Co.) lectured in St. Bernard's U.F. Church Hall, Edinburgh, last Saturday on "With Cycle and Camera in Holland, Germany, and Belgium."

In the Foresters' Halls last week, under the auspices of the Forfarshire and District Chemists' Association, an interesting lecture, says the "Dundee Advertiser," was given by Mr. Peter MacEwan, London. "Mr. James Russell, who presided over a large attendance, in a brief and happy speech introduced the lecturer, the subject of whose remarks was 'The Art of Pharmacy as Portrayed in Mr. Fred Reynolds's Cartoons.' Speaking from his ripe professional experience as editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and to his fellow-townsmen, Mr. MacEwan treated his subject, which was illustrated by a unique series of lantern-slides, in a bright and racy fashion. Some of it appealed to the technicalities of the trade, but the freedom of treatment, the directness of Mr. Reynolds's humour as presented by the lecturer, never failed to appeal. The personalia of the Pharmaceutical Society, its doings, and the pharmacist as he appeals to the poet and the public were the subject of remark. At the close Mr. MacEwan was cordially thanked."

Personal.

Claims on the estate of the late Mr. David McMillan, chemist, 17 Great Western Road, Glasgow, should be sent to Mr. G. F. Todd, 103 Bath Street, Glasgow.

At the annual exhibition of the work of members of the Kirkcaldy Photographic Society the first prize in Class 2 was won by Mr. Charles Stewart, chemist and druggist, and the second prize in the same class by Mr. David Storrar, member of the Pharmaceutical Council.

Glasgow.

A rumour is current that another chemist's shop is to be opened in the Ibrox district.

Mr. T. Robinson, homeopathic chemist, West Nile Street, is having a "half-price sale" for a few weeks.

Mr. John Barr, chemist and druggist, assistant to Mr. John Babtie, pharmaceutical chemist, Dumbarton, was one of the bass soloists in "Samson," given last week by the Dumbarton Philharmonic Society.

On March 29 Mr. Peter Fenton, secretary of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy, lectured on "Tropical Fruits" at a largely attended meeting of the Glasgow branch of the British Empire Naturalists' Association.

Mr. Thomas Hume, for some time an assistant with Messrs. Cockburn & Co., chemists, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, has sailed for Canada. Mr. Hume served his apprenticeship with Mr. Joseph Duncan, chemist and druggist, Gibson Street, Hillhead.

In the comedy opera "Rip Van Winkle," played last week by the Glasgow Amateur Dramatic Society in the Grand Theatre, Miss Currie, daughter of Mr. W. L. Currie, Byres Road, was one of the leading artistes. The performance was in aid of the funds of the Samaritan Hospital.

Spectacle-makers' Company.

At the examination for the diploma of the Spectacle-makers' Company held at Glasgow in February there were forty-three candidates, of whom thirty-three passed. The proportion of chemists who went in for the examination was small, but the pass-list shows that the following were successful in general and visual optics and sight-testing : G. F. Johnston, chemist and druggist, Broughty Ferry; J. H. Hart, pharmaceutical chemist, Glasgow; R. Young, pharmaceutical chemist, Helensburgh.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

TRADE-MARKS AND DESIGNS.—A Bill is now before the Chamber of Deputies containing important provisions concerning principally the influence of registration on the ownership of trade-marks.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF ARMY RESERVE PHARMACISTS is now duly formed. M. Langrand (to whose exertions its existence is due) is President, MM. Faure and Papillaud Vice-Presidents, and M. Henri Martin General Secretary.

"**P.S.A.**" FREE PUBLIC SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES on technical subjects have long been a popular feature at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Among the lecturers "billed" for the next course appears the name of M. Daniel Berthelot, youngest son of the celebrated chemist and professor at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy. His subject is "An Electric-power Station."

SUNDAY-CLOSING.—At the last meeting of the Seine-et-Oise Pharmacists' Association a letter read by M. Denize stated that at Auxerre (chief town of the Yonne department and a quiet little place) the ten pharmacists agreed to close every Sunday and establish a dispensary where medicaments could be procured. The highest Sunday takings at this dispensary (which each pharmacist takes in charge every tenth Sunday) have so far been under 2*l.*, or about 4*s.* per pharmacy.

BAUXITE.—The discontinuance of the shipment of this substance at St. Raphael was recently noted. The effect has been to increase the exports from Toulon, and a curious accident has resulted. Last week the quantity of bauxite on the quays of the commercial harbour of the great French navy base was so considerable that a large portion of the quay gave way under the weight, and the sea rushed in all around the wet dock. Thousands of cubic yards of bauxite were washed away, as well as much plant, mooring stanchions, etc.

AN ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNINE.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine a letter was read from the French Minister of Public Instruction, transmitting a report from the Consul-General of France at Batavia, relative to certain plants of the island of Java, which appear to be an antidote to strychnine. The letter, together with the documents which accompanied it, was referred to MM. Pouchet and Hanriot for the purpose of preparing a report on the subject.

ONE MAN, ONE PHARMACY.—In the Lille Courts, the proprietor of a pharmacy sued a student-assistant, whom he had employed as manager of his *officine*, for 80*l.*, being losses caused by certain acts in this capacity. The manager entered a counterclaim for 36*l.* salary and 16*l.* money advanced. This tribunal dismissed both cases. Confirming precedent decisions, it held that the contract was illegal, managership being legally unrecognised in French pharmacy. The proprietor of a pharmacy is personally responsible, and should he choose to leave his own duties to a manager (qualified or otherwise) he does so at his own risk. In the eye of the law any second person is a simple assistant, for whose actions the owner is entirely accountable.

INSOLVENCY OF A DRUG-HOUSE.—A correspondent in Lyons writes that an important firm of agents of that town, Messrs. J. Hours, Edel & Dupont, dealing principally in drugs, chemicals, and colonial produce, has been declared insolvent. One of the partners has, it is stated, left Lyons rather precipitately, and another is in Austria, where the firm has an agency in Vienna. A branch also exists at Marseilles, and there are, in addition, agencies in other towns. A deficit of 2,500,000*f.* (say, 100,000*£.*) is currently spoken of, and the assets are estimated at a very low figure. The principal creditors appear to be several banks at Lyons, who had discounted the firm's bills to an extent which was evidently scarcely prudent in the face of the facts which have transpired.

German News.

GERMAN PHARMACY BILL.—The "Pharmaceutische Zeitung" complains that no notice whatever has been taken by the drafter of the Bill of the resolutions and representations of pharmaceutical bodies or of the memorials and pamphlets issued by the professional Press. The "Apotheker Zeitung" has collated the views of a great number of its contemporaries, both special and political, the trend of which is against the Bill. Our contemporary quotes with special satisfaction that even the druggists, who are not usually found on the side of the pharmacists, are, through their organ, the "Drogisten Zeitung," supporting the general chorus of disapproval.

APOTHEKERS AND DRUGGISTS.—The vexed question of the sale of drugs outside pharmacies has again been brought to the fore by a petition presented by the German Druggists' Union to the Bundesrat. There exists an Imperial list of what may be sold by druggists, but the druggists contend that there are many other harmless remedies and mixtures that could be added to this list and withdrawn from the sole monopoly of the apotheker. They urge that druggist delegates should be consulted on matters relating to their branch or profession, and that apothekers should only have the monopoly of the sale of such remedies as are dangerous to health. By this means a large number of simple remedies would be free for sale outside pharmacies. Such things as compound tincture of cinchona, rhubarb-wine, quinine-wine, Gregory's powder, compound liquorice-powder, etc., would be thus freed. The druggists have so far exhibited great ingenuity in circumventing the restrictions placed upon them. For example, they are permitted to sell boric acid and zinc ointment "for veterinary use only," but on the lid of the box they inform the buyer that "it is of the same quality as sold in pharmacies for human use." "Pectoral tea" is a mixture of herbs largely used for coughs. An enterprising druggist put up the various herbs in separate bags, placing the whole in one large bag with a notice that they must be mixed before use. His ingenuity, however, cost him dear. On the periodical official revision of his shop the official decided that the collection being placed in one bag constituted a mixture within the meaning of the law, and he was heavily fined.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE BILL REPEALING the tax on commercial travellers in Quebec has been assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and came into force on March 14.

THE DRUG-STORES IN MONTREAL are pay-stations for the Bell Telephone Co., and lately several of them have been entered and the contents of the boxes taken. In one instance the box itself was carried off.

A FIVE-YEAR MEDICAL COURSE.—In spite of the fact that the Quebec Legislature turned down the Bill providing for a five-year course for medical students, the authorities at McGill University have definitely decided to take this important step, and hereafter the medical course will be five years instead of four.

ALCOHOL FROM SAWDUST.—Samples of alcohol made from sawdust have recently been sent out by one of the large Ottawa mills, where the spirit is being produced on a commercial sale. A distilling-plant has been installed, and is turning out several barrels of alcohol daily, but no figures are available as to the cost of manufacture compared with wood alcohol. The interesting point about this alcohol is that it is not a wood alcohol, having none of the properties of that fluid, but is an ethyl alcohol which cannot be told from that made from grain. The sawdust is treated with an acid, which transforms it into dextrose, and is then distilled in the regular way. If the work can be done at a profit—and the indications point to this being the fact—it will not only make a valuable by-product out of the sawdust that has heretofore been an intolerable nuisance to the sawmills, but it will open a way to make alcohol profitably from straw, cornstalks, and almost any other vegetable refuse.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NOTES.—For probably the first time in the history of the city of Vancouver all the drug-stores were closed hard and fast during the whole of one Sunday. This action on the part of the druggists was the result of a meeting held on March 8, when the statement of the Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance (Mr. Rochester), "That evidence was to be procured against druggists for keeping open shop on Sunday," was discussed. Vancouver druggists thereupon decided that they would close their shops "from 12 p.m. Saturday until 12 p.m. Sunday, until we get authoritative information as to what constitutes a violation of the Act, pending the action of the Provincial Government." The cities of Victoria and New Westminster were called up by 'phone and acquainted with the decision of Vancouver, and urged to fall into line, but both Victoria and New Westminster saw differently. These older and more staid places thought that to close up tight against all business was savouring rather of retaliation and decidedly unbecoming of members of such a dignified calling; consequently Vancouver druggists for once in their lives enjoyed the pleasure of being entirely free from business for twenty-four hours, and many excursion parties were organised to celebrate the occasion.—As the *C. & D.* readers are doubtless aware, Canada is now confronted with a Dominion Lord's Day Bill, which proposes to regulate the observance of that day, and, among other things, declares that only medicines and sick-room supplies shall be sold by druggists on the Lord's Day. As many druggists' stocks are diminutive departmental stores, the strain upon them is easily conceived, and while a number have signified their determination to sell only *bonâ-fide* medicines, whether the Attorney-General of the Province allows or disallows prosecution, there are some who think their sales on Sunday should not be restricted.—Speaking of the Dominion of Canada, the writer is reminded of a letter in a recent number of the *C. & D.* which spoke of the dearth of wholesalers in the central portion of Canada. It may interest the trade to know that the field is very thoroughly covered by travellers from Toronto and Montreal, and that the National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., have branches at Winnipeg (Man.), Regina (Sask.), Calgary (Alta.), Nelson (B.C.), Revelstoke (B.C.), Vancouver (B.C.), and Victoria, which, it will be seen, is a pretty complete chain of wholesalers from Winnipeg to the coast, to say nothing of S. Maw, Son & Sons in Vancouver and Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. in Victoria.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other societies:

- Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
- Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
- Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
- Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

New South Wales.

ROUGH ON THE RATS.—The Premier of New South Wales remarked to a deputation on February 19 that he was sorry he did not last Session introduce a Bill declaring a rat to be a noxious animal, and making it penal for any person to permit rats on his premises. He promised to bring forward such a measure next Session.

INDEMNIFYING THE RETAILER.—The quarterly meeting of the New South Wales Country Storekeepers' Association, held on February 6, resolved, among other things, to instruct the Association's solicitors to provide a form of indemnification against adulteration, and that all manufacturers and importers of food-products, drinks, and medicines in the State be required to sign the same on pain of having their products removed from the shops of the members of the Association.

LABOUR VIEWS.—The Conference of the Political Labour League discussed the matters referred to in the *C. & D.*, March 16, p. 406. The resolutions on proprietary articles are thought to have been inspired by Dr. Kelmar. Miss Gardiner opposed the suggestion of printing the formula on proprietary foods and medicines, as this would lead to the withdrawal of the best, while only the worthless would remain on the market. She moved as an amendment :

That all proprietary medicines and foods should have the Government analyst's certificate attached to them setting out that they are not injurious to health or human life and guaranteeing their purity; all preserved foods to have the date shown on the packing of such food.

This suggestion was agreed to and made part of the public health report. Mr. W. G. Spence said they were desirous of effecting reforms in the drug-business, and he was sorry to say that Australia was fast becoming addicted to the drug-habit. Some patent medicines on the market were either frauds or poisons, and others contained as much as 44 per cent. of alcohol. Certain restrictions were needed with regard to chemists in some of their practices. The resolution for the adoption of the report was lost, and various resolutions were referred to the next Conference.

TUBERCULOZYNE.—The charge of false pretences in selling tuberculozyne as a cure for consumption came on at the Sydney Quarter Sessions on February 19 (see *C. & D.*, February 23, p. 287). For the prosecution Mr. W. H. Hamlet, Government analytical chemist, stated that he had analysed samples of liquid from two bottles supplied to the prosecutor. The No. 1 bottle contained a pink mixture, made up of coloured water, glycerin, potassium bromide, and cinnamon. No. 2 contained coloured water, with a trace of iron, flavoured with oil of almonds. He also analysed two bottles of tuberculozyne obtained from defendant by a constable. No. 1 bottle was practically a mixture of water, sugar, glycerin, and potassium bromide. No. 2 bottle was similar, but contained a trace of iron. For the defence, Mr. Geo. A. Byrne, analytical chemist, who analysed several samples of tuberculozyne, stated that in one of the bottles he found capsicum, tolu balsam, ipecacuanha, alcohol, glycerin, sodium phosphate, potassium bromide, eudbear, oil of cassia, iron, and water; and in the other oil of almonds, glycerin, copper, colouring-matter, and water. Other witnesses stated that on analysing the mixture traces of copper were found. The defendant was acquitted.

Queensland.

MR. E. SAPSFORD, chemist, formerly in business at Gladstone, is now at Geraldton, North Queensland.

THE LONDON PHARMACY, LTD., has been registered with a capital of 3,000*l.* in 3,000 shares of 1*l.* each, with power to increase. The objects are stated to be to establish and carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc., wholesale and retail. The registered office is at Brisbane Street, Ipswich. This is the first instance of the kind in Queensland. The members of the firm of Cribb & Foote, who are the shareholders in the company, carry on business as grocers, drapers, and ironmongers, and have long had a drug-department, which is thus put on a legal footing.

CYPHER PRESCRIPTIONS.—In the annual report of the Medical Defence Association of South Australia occurs the following paragraph :

The question of the propriety of medical practitioners giving to patients prescriptions in cypher enclosed in sealed envelopes and directed to a particular chemist was discussed in Council, and in their opinion such a practice is distinctly wrong, and against the best interests of the profession.

In discussing the annual report, Dr. Benham raised the question whether the patient had the right to retain a prescription and use it indiscriminately. Though this is the law in England, he thought this should not be. It was decided to refer the matter to the Council to ascertain the law in South Australia and endeavour to secure the "rights" of the prescriber to the prescription.

Victoria.

THE JUBILEE of the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia was celebrated by a garden-party on March 20, *conversazione* and prize-distribution on March 27, and dinner on April 4.

EARLY-CLOSING PROSECUTION.—At Essendon Police Court on February 11, Mr. G. O. L. Morrison, chemist, was charged with having traded during prohibited hours. Mr. Morrison supplied a customer with some medicine made up from a prescription handed in earlier in the evening. The prosecuting solicitor contended that a chemist was only justified in dispensing a prescription after hours in cases of urgent necessity, and in this particular case no urgency was shown. The case was dismissed, it being held that in the circumstances there was no trading contrary to the regulation.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—At a recent meeting of the Victorian Board of Health Dr. Norris directed attention to an anonymous circular sent from England to newspaper proprietors in Victoria, intimating that if they did not back up patent-medicine makers in their opposition to the law they would lose income from advertisements. The circular, he said, was the most sinister and audacious thing he had ever seen, and he was sorry to say it was British. He thought the average editor would treat it in the way it deserved to be treated, but as the Board administer the Pure Food Act, he moved that he be authorised to send a circular to the papers conveying the actual facts of the case. This was agreed to.

PHARMACY BOARD ANNUAL REPORT.—This report shows that of thirty-four candidates for the final qualifying examination in 1906, eighteen passed. The inter-State agreement has resulted in the registration of seventeen chemists from other States of Australia, while eighteen chemists holding the Victorian diploma have been registered in New South Wales and South Australia. A long reference is made in the report to the legal case which laid down the limits of unqualified practice by friendly societies. Since then the friendly societies have tried to get the law amended, but without success. Under the Poisons Act 130 certificates were granted to country storekeepers to sell poison, while in accordance with the provisions of the Opium-smoking Prohibition Act, 406 permits to possess opium were approved of. An arrangement has been made with the Government analyst to examine and report on articles affected by the Poisons Acts. The register on December 31, 1905, contained the names of 831 pharmaceutical chemists. The receipts of the Board during 1905 were 555*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, and the expenditure 667*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MANY OF THE PHARMACY LAWS of the different States provide that the licence of a pharmacist may be revoked for addiction to the liquor or drug habit. It rarely happens that this power is used. Recently, however, the Minnesota Board of Pharmacy revoked the certificate of a druggist for addiction to the cocaine-habit, and the act has been greeted with universal approbation.

UNPROFITABLE QUICKSILVER.—The annual report of the New Idria Quicksilver Co. for the year ended December 31, 1906, indicates a great falling-off in the sales of quicksilver products, and quite an increase in operating-expenses. In fact, says the "New York Commercial," the only other increase noted in the report is in the deficit, which amounted to \$16,431, against \$12,960 in 1905.

P.D.C.—The cities of Chicago and New York have for several years had successful drug-clubs. Philadelphia has now established such an institution. Unlike the custom in the two other cities, however, it has been decided to admit physicians and dentists to membership, and it may reasonably be expected that the club will consequently result in more fraternal relations between the allied professions. A club-house of five storeys will soon be fitted up for the organisation.

GOING TO EXTREMES.—America has pretty nearly gone mad on pure-food-and-drug legislation. The Federal law enacted by Congress a year ago has been duplicated during the last few weeks in no fewer than fifteen State Legislatures. Furthermore, at least six or seven additional measures are still pending in the Legislatures of other States. If these numerous new laws are enforced rigidly, virtue will be achieved with a vengeance in the manufacture and sale of drugs.

THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA COLLEGES OF PHARMACY have recently established new courses for the training of food-and-drug chemists to serve in the Government employ. Numerous positions of that kind have been created by the Federal Food and Drugs Act, and others will arise in connection with the many State laws which have passed during the last few weeks. In order to do justice to this new course of study, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has decided to erect a new building, at a cost of \$25,000.

THE DRUGGISTS IN GREATER NEW YORK are politicians. They fight and scramble for pharmaceutical honours quite as vigorously as professional politicians struggle for mayoralties and governorships. Just now it may be observed that Clarence O. Bigelow and Jacob Diner are engaged in a determined effort to capture an appointment on the State Board of Pharmacy. Mr. Bigelow is already a member, and wants to remain a member. Mr. Diner is on the outside, and wants to get in. A "Diner Club" is one of the novelties of the campaign.

THE TWENTY-FIVE OR THIRTY STATE LEGISLATURES now in session throughout the country are considering a mass of Bills involving pharmacy in one degree or another. So far, three anti-narcotic statutes have been enacted. All three restrict the sale of morphine, opium, cocaine, eucaine, and chloral hydrate. They also provide that a pharmacist convicted of violating the law for the second time may suffer a revocation of his licence to practise pharmacy. Furthermore, patent medicines may not be sold which contain more than certain prescribed minimums of the several narcotics mentioned in the above list.

THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE A.P.H.A. recently devoted a meeting to the discussion regarding the renewal of prescriptions. As usually happens when this topic is considered, it was found impossible to agree upon any definite programme. Even the physicians who were present would not stipulate that the druggist should everywhere and always refuse to repeat a prescription. It was declared by most of the speakers that the matter was one which called for good sense and consideration on the part of the members of both professions. There was a general agreement upon the proposition, however, that no prescription should be repeated which called for narcotic drugs of any kind.

THESE ARE THOUGHTFUL DAYS for the N.A.R.D. The Government action against the alleged "drug trust" is slowly proceeding in the courts at Indianapolis, and meanwhile a Federal Judge in Ohio has declared the contract-plan illegal. This decision has aroused considerable alarm. The case is one in which the Peruna Manufacturing Co. sought an injunction to restrain Park, the cutting wholesaler, from securing goods indirectly, corrupting contract-agents in so doing, and selling the articles at a price lower than that specified in the contracts of the company. Several such injunctions have been granted by other judges, and at least a dozen decisions are on record in which the validity of the contract-plan has been upheld. In this case, however, the plan was declared to be in restraint of trade and contrary to both the common law and the Sherman Federal Act. The next annual meeting of the N.A.R.D. will be held in Chicago. It is significant of the growing size and importance of this great organisation that the hall selected for the meeting will hold 2,500 people. It must be remembered, too, that the N.A.R.D. is a delegate body, which makes the large attendance all the more surprising.

South African News.

Cape Colony.

BRITISH CHEMISTS LICENSED.—Certificates to practise as chemists and druggists in the Cape Colony have been granted to Charles Merry (Minor, 1895), Walter Flint (Minor, 1892), and Allan William Baird Browning (Minor, 1905).

FIRE.—The premises of Messrs. T. James & Co., wholesale chemists, Long Street, Cape Town, had a narrow escape from a serious fire on February 27. The outbreak originated in two rooms on an upper floor, but by the prompt arrival of the brigade the flames were quickly subdued before they had reached the more inflammable portion of the stock. The damage done was chiefly by water, but business was not interrupted.

Transvaal.

RECIPROCITY.—At a recent meeting of the Transvaal Medical Council there was a discussion on the question of reciprocity between the various Colonies in reference to medical men practising on both sides of the frontiers when required, it being stated that doctors living near the boundary line of, for example, the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, were not permitted to cross the boundary to visit patients. It was ultimately resolved that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee to endeavour to induce the Colonial Office to take action.

THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.—Some illicit dealers in opium are importing as much as 1,000 lb. per month, writes a Johannesburg correspondent. It is brought over from Mafeking or Kimberley to the Rand in motor-cars, and 100 lb. or so is dropped here and there along the reef among the traders' friends, relations, uncles, and aunts. It is also consigned from East London and Port Elizabeth in various innocent-looking cases, as condensed milk, jam, etc., to, say, Grahamstown, then to Kroonstadt, back to Smaldeel, and lastly to Johannesburg. The Customs-officials at Johannesburg, seeing milk or jam from Smaldeel, never think of opium. The price of illicit opium to a white man is 50s. per lb., and to a Chinaman from 74s. to 80s. per lb. Recently the C.I.D. arrested a European in the street with 1½ lb. in his possession. He immediately produced a permit to use 2 lb. per month, so there could be no charge against him, and he was let go, but it was plain that he was using the permit to hawk opium and not to smoke it. The police authorities at the Ports and Coast Colony railway stations would do well to exercise more vigilance, and should be in constant touch with the Rand police. Moreover, the Rand doctors should be exceedingly careful in giving permits for smoking-purposes to Europeans. About two months ago ten of the Johannesburg chemists who were importing the drug decided not to accept less than 40s. per lb. retail for it. This worked well for six weeks, but at last one of their number dropped his price to 30s. per lb. The upshot is that the price will soon be 20s. unless something happens.

Legal Report.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

THE UNQUALIFIED SELLER.

At Sheffield County Court on March 28, Mr. W. S. Glynn-Jones, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, applied to Judge Benson for an order for the statutory penalty of 5*l.* against William Brooks, unqualified assistant to Mr. J. M. Furness, chemist and druggist, 137 Fitzwilliam Street, for selling laudanum. Defendant did not appear, and it was stated that in December last Arthur Foulds, one of the Society's representatives, visited the shop and purchased from the defendant twopennyworth of soap liniment and twopennyworth of laudanum mixed. The purchase was analysed by Mr. Thomas Tickle, who found it to contain an appreciable quantity of tincture of opium. The Judge made an order for the penalty, and costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re ALEXANDER MILNE MCADAM, 71 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Chemist.—A petition for cessio under the Cessio Acts has been presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Glasgow at the instance of Dr. Joseph Young, Greylands, Slamannan, against this debtor, and the Sheriff-Substitute (Mr. Mackenzie) has ordered him to appear for public examination at his chambers, 34 County Buildings, 70 Hutchinson Street, Glasgow, on May 1, at 10 A.M. Mr. William Francis Cameron, writer, 95 Bath Street, Glasgow, is agent.

Re ALFRED ERNEST STRONG, Langley Moor, Durham, Chemist and Druggist.—Debtor came up for public examination at Durham Bankruptcy Court on March 26, before the Registrar (Mr. F. Marshall). His gross liabilities amounted to 192*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* and his assets to 20*l.* Debtor attributed his failure to competition in business and ill-health. According to the observations of the Official Receiver (Mr. Ellis), debtor commenced business at Stanhope in 1901 as a chemist, his only capital being the sum of 20*l.* borrowed from a brother. Within a year he sold what he had, discharged his liabilities, and obtained a situation at Hebburn. Fifteen months later he started his present business at Langley Moor, his wife being the tenant of the premises. He kept no books of account, and became aware of his insolvency in November last, when his creditors began to press him. Since then debtor had been an assistant with his brother at a salary of 15*s.* a week. By far the larger part of his liabilities, to the amount of 148*l.*, was with respect to borrowed money.—The examination was adjourned.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

EADES, S. O., and PATERSON, A. W., general medical practitioners, Ipswich, under the style of Eades & Paterson.
ROWDEN, W., and KEMP, H. J. LL., Whitstable, Kent, under the style of Rowden, Kemp & Co., mineral-water manufacturers.
LEE, W., and KEEN, J., Stalybridge, Cheshire, under the style of Lee & Keen, mineral-water manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

WOOD, ELIZABETH, Bradford, herbalist, widow.

New Companies and Company News.

MARK COOPER, LTD.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Henry Street, Church, Lancs, as "Mark Cooper," and to carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale, retail, and analytical chemists, smelters and refiners of ores, dealers in and agents for the sale of drugs and chemicals, assayers, drysalters, etc. The first subscribers are: G. T. Cooper, Sunnyside, Pleasington, manufacturing chemist; W. Hesketh, Pleasington, manufacturing chemist; Mrs. H. Hesketh; Miss S. Cheshire; Mrs. A. Cooper; Miss E. M. Hesketh; and Miss A. I. Cooper. The first directors are G. T. Cooper and W. Hesketh. Registered office, Henry Street, Church, Lancs.

EBBERZINE AND PASS CORA CO. (1907), LTD.—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire all or any of the assets of the

Ebberzine and Pass Cora Co., Ltd. (incorporated in 1902), to adopt an agreement with the said old company and F. T. Greenwood, the liquidator thereof, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical and other preparations, etc. The first subscribers are: E. C. Smith, Easebourne, Sussex, veterinary surgeon; Mrs. E. C. Smith; G. Howe, Easebourne, land-agent; Miss E. W. Smith; Miss B. M. Smith; Miss C. M. Smith; and H. Chives, Easebourne, Sussex, gentleman's servant. The first directors are E. C. Smith (permanent managing director) and G. Howe. Registered office, 1 West Street, Midhurst, Sussex.

T. F. P. SYND, LTD.—Capital 2,200*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of general importers, exporters, manufacturers, and merchants, chemists, druggists, drysalters, bakers, confectioners, grocers, provision, flour, corn, seed, and grain merchants, dairymen, etc., and to adopt agreements (1) between the Merrell-Soule Co., of Syracuse, U.S.A., of the first part, E. de Neve and P. Bevenot of the second part, J. A. Carson, K. K. Carson, and E. P. Carpenter of the third part, and T. Heckels of the fourth part; and (2) between G. A. Dounce of the first part, the said Merrell-Soule Co. of the second part, and the said T. Heckels of the third part. The first directors are J. W. Rogerson (chairman), F. C. Edwards, and K. K. Carson. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration, 50*l.* each per annum (chairman 100*l.*).

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—The warrants for the dividend due March 31 on the preference shares have been posted.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.—The accounts for the year to September 30 last show, including 322*l.* brought forward, a net profit of 9,474*l.*, and, after paying the preference dividend and writing 289*l.* off equipment account of the new factories, there remains 231*l.* to be carried forward. The reserve fund stands at 3,000*l.*

VINOLIA CO., LTD.—The report for the year ended August 31, 1906, states that the net profit (after writing off 4,010*l.* for depreciation) was 8,371*l.*, which, with 899*l.* brought forward from 1905, made 9,270*l.* The directors have applied 6,250*l.* in payment of the dividend on the preference shares at 5 per cent. per annum, and have transferred 44*l.* to income-tax account, leaving 2,579*l.* to be carried forward. The reduction in profit is attributed to additional advertising expenditure, together with a serious and unprecedented increase in the cost of fats and other raw materials, and the fact that the market-price obtainable for the company's output of glycerin was considerably lower than the previous year.

STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD.—In an appreciative article the "Financial Times" reviews the record of this company as follows:

Year	Net Profit	Ordinary Dividend	Placed to Reserve	Carried Forward
1898	£ 17,120	10 <i>s.</i> *	£ 4,610	£ 5,033
1899	15,732	10	2,000	6,765
1900	15,005	10	2,000	7,770
1901	17,549	12 <i>½</i>	2,000	9,326
1902	21,478	15	2,000	12,797
1903	23,595	20	2,391	14,001
1904	19,373	17 <i>½</i>	2,000	13,374
1905	19,887	17 <i>½</i>	2,000	13,195
1906	23,654	20	2,000	14,249

* Approximate rate per annum for eight and a half months.

The net profit exhibited above is after deducting all charges, including directors' fees. The average net profit shown in the table above is not far short of 20,000*l.* annually, and last year's earnings were the highest on record. The reserve fund now amounts to 21,000*l.*, but at present is represented by investments amounting to not more than 5,900*l.*

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD.—Presiding at the annual meeting of this company on March 27, Mr. Thomas Barclay said that, after providing for bad debts, depreciation, and directors' remuneration, there was a balance of profit for the year of 15,515*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* He congratulated the preference shareholders on the fact that not only were the profits sufficient to pay the preference dividend three times over, but the capital value of the preference shares was secured, the articles providing that in any reconstruction or amalgamation they shall share equally with the ordinary shareholders in any surplus assets to the extent of 5*s.* per share. There is no business, he said, in which the process of evolution is being worked out more steadily and constantly than in that of the pharmacist; and no better illustration of this could be given than the use of synthetic remedies. In this connection he

referred to the death of the illustrious French scientist, M. Berthelot. Continuing, he said:

Synthetic remedies for medicinal use are now produced in annually increasing numbers. A large proportion of these die a natural death. The few which survive and prove of value to the physician are genuine synthetic drugs, but there are many others which, introduced under high-sounding names, are merely old drugs, or compounds of them, rechristened. The nomenclature of these synthetic remedies adds greatly to the difficulties of both physician and pharmacist, for it is rare to find one the title of which indicates in any way the nature of its composition. The inventor of the medicine exercises his ingenuity in discovering a misleading name which he can register and advertise; as a consequence other manufacturers follow suit, and devise for the same thing another high-sounding proprietary name, so that some chemical substances exist under many different names, some reaching as high as fourteen. He instanced hexamethylenetetramin, which is also known as urotropin, uritone, formin, cystogen, cystamin, aminoform, urisol, etc.; or aceto-salicylic acid sold as aspirin, xaxa, salcetin, aletozin, etc.; or, again, epinephrine (the active principle of the suprarenal gland), sold as adrenalin, hemisine, adnephrin, suprarenalin, etc. The inventors of these fanciful names have to be paid, and these remedies, taking one of the class as a type, such as aceto-salicylic acid, may be obtained under that honest name at a regular market price, but under one of its fancy names the price is four times as much. In justification of British pharmacy most of the preparations with these fanciful appellations are of Continental or American origin.

Taking the drug department of the company as a whole, the sales during the past year increased over the preceding year by quite 10 per cent., and during the last nine years by not less than 70 per cent., and were it not for the keen competition the net profits would have increased *pro rata*, and the balance-sheet would have shown still better results. As a further illustration of the way in which the business has developed since it was turned into a company, the employés, who now number over 700, were less than half that nine years ago when the company was formed.—Mr. W. F. Southall seconded the adoption of the report, which was approved.—Mr. A. W. Southall was re-elected a director.

Personalities.

MR. JOHN SNOWDON, chemist and druggist, has been elected a parish councillor for Yarm-on-Tees.

MR. JOHN C. HEWLETT, F.C.S., of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, arrived in Southampton by the *Briton* last week.

MR. F. A. UPSHER SMITH has resigned his position on the staff of Messrs. Philip Harris & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

MR. J. E. JONES, chemist, Mafeking C.C., is now in England, and hopes to visit London soon. He may be addressed at the office of the *C. & D.*

ON March 28. the staff of Bleasdale, Ltd., wholesale druggists, York, presented Mr. W. E. Heselwood with an oak clock and an oak umbrella-stand, on the occasion of his marriage.

MISS ALICE GILLIATT, who for some time has been dispenser at Gore Farm Hospital, Dartford, is being transferred to a similar position at Western Fever Hospital, Fulham.

MR. JOHN HOLT, chemist and druggist, has been elected a Rural District Councillor for Yarm, Yorks, in connection with the Stokesley Council. Mr. Holt has been Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians for some years.

MR. G. HUDSON, of Sydney, N.S.W., who introduced eucalyptol jujubes, expects to arrive in London in June, for the purpose of arranging for agencies in Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Hudson has a well-organised connection, and any who would like to see him may address letters to the care of the *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

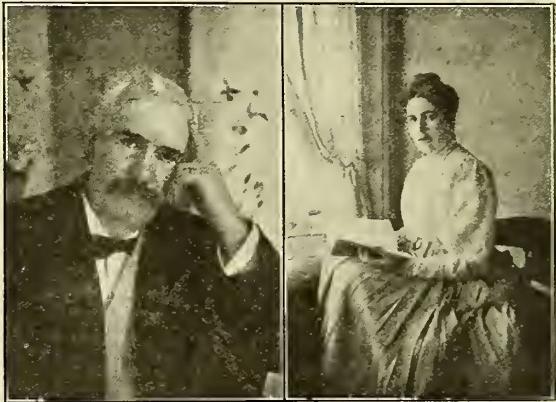
MR. H. B. FALLDING, chemist and druggist, who until recently has been in business in Langsett Road, Sheffield, has during the last few days set sail for Canada, where he proposes to try his luck at farming. His father, Mr. A. Fallding, who preceded him in the pharmacy in Langsett Road, is now living in retirement at Dawlish, South Devon.

MR. O. ISGOED JONES, chemist and druggist, Llanrwst, was for many years an alderman of the Derbyshire County Council. This year he was not re-elected, and the "Welsh Coast Pioneer," a political opponent, commenting on this fact, says that the absence of Mr. Isgoed Jones from the deliberations of the numerous county committees will be a public loss. His interest in the cause of education and his past services alone should have entitled him to re-election.

"The ungrudging services he has rendered to the county of Derbyshire during the eighteen years were certainly worthy of better recognition than he received at the hands of his erstwhile colleagues."

MR. JESSE BOOT is "the greatest druggist in the world," according to Mr. Charles H. McConnell, President of the Economical Drug Co., of Chicago, who writes in the "American Druggist" about the head of Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd. From that source we reproduce the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Boot, with whom Mr. McConnell spent two days when he was over here last summer. The following are interesting passages from the article:

Jesse Boot is the most gigantic figure ever known in the pharmaceutical world. He is the unquestioned Colossus of the drug-trade. . . . Some thirty years ago Jesse Boot, then twenty-one years of age, and engaged in peddling household remedies from town to town, conceived the idea of starting in Nottingham the first "Boots Cash Chemists,"



his scheme being based on the principle of moderate (or "cut") prices and cash sales in a business that, as conducted in England, had never known anything but moderate prices and unlimited credit. Handicapped by lack of capital, and not being a professional pharmacist (though the writer would not be understood as admitting that the latter was a handicap—*au contraire*, it has decided advantages), his progress was slow at first, and Boot had a hard struggle; but eventually the idea which he had originated spread like wildfire, and to-day the characteristically striking and decidedly original "Boots Cash Chemists" surmounts 350 high-class drug-stores in England.

Mrs. Jesse Boot is a worthy mate for her remarkable husband, and in her way nearly as remarkable. She accompanies Mr. Boot to business every day, and puts in as many hours of hard and intelligent labour as he does—that is, from eight to ten hours daily. She has full charge of the buying of all toilet articles, more particularly for ladies' use, and makes frequent trips to the Continent in search of novelties. The silverware is especially in her charge, and is as well selected as any expert male buyer could secure. Mrs. Boot is a fine example of the best class of British matron, the mother of three charming children, and her hospitality was cordial, elegant, and refined. The pleasantest memory of a seven-months' trip last year is associated with the two days spent under the hospitable roof of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Boot, and the farewell luncheon given us at their splendid summer home, "The Plaisance."

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

THE business at 81 Tudor Street, Cardiff, has been opened by Mr. B. A. Keast, not Lewis, as stated in last week's issue.

MR. R. COOK, pharmaceutical chemist, has disposed of his chemist's business at 28 Market Place, Great Grimsby, to his manager, Mr. R. C. Johnson.

MR. A. E. BURNETT, chemist and druggist, and Mr. A. T. E. Turner, chemist and druggist, have taken over the business of G. T. Turner & Co., at White Ladies' Gate,

Clifton, Bristol, which they will carry on under the same firm-name.

MR. L. L. STROUD, chemist and druggist, of 131 High Street, Tewkesbury, has purchased the old-established business at 124 High Street, Tewkesbury, carried on for the last 13 years by Mr. A. Enoch, and for many years previously by the late Mr. J. Walker.

MESSRS. T. SCHNEIDER & CO., 53 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., announce that Mr. C. E. Vogel has retired from the business, which will in future be carried on by Mr. Theodor Schneider and Mr. C. E. A. Vogel. Mr. Duncan Watson, who has been with the firm for over twelve years, will sign for procription.

Marriages.

SAVAGE—HARRISON.—On March 30, at St. Wilfrid's Church, Lidget Green, Bradford, by the Rev. Lionel E. Blackbourne, M.A., Harold Savage, chemist and druggist, youngest son of the late James L. Savage, chemist and druggist, to Clara, youngest daughter of Mr. F. Harrison, all of Bradford.

SILLITOE—HEATH.—At St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, S.W., on March 30, by the Rev. W. H. Mackean, M.A., Archie Sillitoe, chemist and druggist, of Sudbury, Suffolk, to Alice Frances, younger daughter of Mr. Samuel Heath, of Newington.

YEATS—THROUP.—At Willesden Green Wesleyan Chapel, on March 27, William George Yeats, chemist and druggist, 71 East Hill, Wandsworth, to Ada, youngest daughter of Mr. John Throup, Cricklewood.

Deaths.

BETTS.—At Woodbridge, Suffolk, on April 1, Mr. John Betts, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-five. Mr. Betts was in business for fifty years in the Thoroughfare, Woodbridge, but retired in favour of his son some years ago. Death arose through misadventure. His son had put up a bottle of carbolic acid for a customer, and, imagining the bottle to contain brandy, Mr. Betts put it to his lips, but quickly discovered his mistake. He took the usual precautions, and, seeming no worse, walked to the post office. Later symptoms of shock manifested themselves, and he failed to rally, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

BYGOTT.—At Glebe House, Barton-on-Humber, on March 20, Mr. Walter Frank Bygott, chemist and druggist, aged forty-one.

CRONSHAY.—At Thetford, recently, Mr. James Cronshay, aged ninety. Mr. Cronshay was formerly in business as a chemist in Bridge Street, Thetford. He was a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Burial Board and Board of Guardians.

EVENESS.—At Ilford, on March 21, Mr. John A. Eveness, aged forty-six. Mr. Eveness was manager of the office of C. J. Hewlett & Son for the last four years, having previously been with Horner & Sons for fourteen years. He was ill for ten days only, an attack of influenza being followed by pneumonia. Mr. Eveness was well known and widely respected in the wholesale trade, while his unassuming yet earnest and engaging manner endeared him to all those with whom he came in contact. He was a prominent member of the Ilford Social Club, and had taken part in most of the dramatic performances for which this club is famous, as he possessed a fine tenor voice. He leaves a widow and two sons. At the funeral, which took place on March 27, at St. Mary's, Old Ilford, Mr. Millard was present on behalf of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, and representatives from the office and warehouse were also present.

GARRARD.—On March 23, at "Campsie," Beckenham, Mr. Thomas Edward Garrard, eldest son of the late Edward Garrard, of Needham Market, Suffolk, in his seventy-first year, and formerly of the firm of Messrs. Garrard & Sons, drug and spice brokers, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. Mr. Garrard commenced his com-

mercial career with the firm of Macnaughten & Parry, Colonial sugar-brokers, Hammond Court, Mincing Lane (now demolished), and in 1870 started on his own account as a spice-broker under the style of Garrard & Niemann, and, being well known in the Lane and the Commercial Sale-rooms, he built up a successful business. In 1884 he established the firm of Garrard & Sons, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, which he directed for a decade, the business being still carried on by his surviving sons.

HORTON.—At Stratford Road, Birmingham, on March 28, Mr. John Joseph Horton, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-one. Mr. Horton commenced business on his own account in 1857, in Bradford Street, where his father, the late Dr. Horton, practised. There he remained for a few years, when he removed to Stratford Road, opposite Farm Road, then a rapidly growing district. In 1871 the necessities of business called for larger premises, which he built at the corner of Stratford Road and Storey Lane. There he built up a large connection, and, although in recent years opposition has grown around him, he never went in for "cutting." Independence of manner and speech almost to the point of rudeness was an outstanding trait of his character. He was, however, a man of great ability, and he inspired confidence. He leaves a widow, a son (who recently started on his own account as a surgeon-dentist), and a daughter. Deceased was buried at Yardley on April 1.

LANCE.—At the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, N., on March 26, Mr. William Davis Lance, chemist and druggist, formerly of 207 Copenhagen Street, London, N., aged thirty-eight.

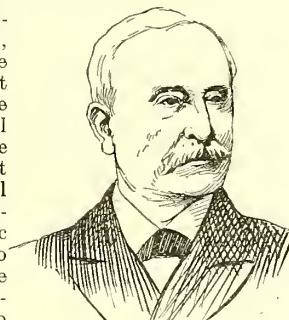
SCHACHT.—At 1 Windsor Terrace, Clifton, Bristol, on March 31, Sara, widow of Mr. George F. Schacht, pharmaceutical chemist, aged seventy-six.

TURNER.—On board the Japanese s.s. *Sanuki Maru*, on February 26, Mr. Alfred William Turner, chemist and druggist, of Gloucester, England. Mr. Turner's death took place on the voyage from Colombo to Shanghai (where he was going to a situation), five days after leaving Colombo. Mr. Turner was at one time with the Colombo Apothecaries' Co. of Ceylon. He left Ceylon about four years ago, and after that was for some time at Benoni, near Johannesburg, South Africa.

VAN BASTELAER.—At Brussels, on March 16, M. Désiré Alexandre van Bastelaer, aged eighty-four. M. Bastelaer was President of the International Pharmaceutical Congress held in Brussels in 1885, which was the sixth of the series of the Congresses that originated chiefly in the desire for an International Pharmacopœia, but the recent Belgian achievement of getting an international agreement as to the unification of the strength of heroic remedies may be said to render the continuance of the International Congress unnecessary. M. Bastelaer also took an active part in the proceedings of the eighth International Congress held in the same city in 1897. He was a highly esteemed pharmacist, not only in his own country, but in the various capitals of Europe which he had occasion to visit in connection with the Congress.

WAKE.—At 63 Heaton Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on March 20, Mr. George Wake, chemist and druggist, aged forty-two.

"THE SCENTED 'PHONE."—This is the title of a paragraph in one of the London dailies describing a method of telephone-disinfection adopted by Mr. H. L. Spink, chemist and druggist, Tottenham Court Road, W. The apparatus, writes the reporter, is enclosed in a mahogany cabinet, bearing the following notice: "This instrument is cleansed and disinfected twice daily." The method "consists simply in carefully dusting the instrument and sprinkling it with carbolio acid scented with white rose, or wall-flower water, or any other perfume."



Trade Notes.

MESSRS. A. E. SHERLEY & CO., 48 Borough High Street, London, S.E., invite chemists to take up the agency for Sherley's dog-medicines on "sale or return" terms.

MESSRS. SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD., Birmingham, have introduced a new tooth-brush case with bent-glass front, which enables thirty brushes to be displayed, stock being kept at the back of the case.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE.—Messrs. James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Victoria Bridge, Manchester, forward us a copy of the 1907 edition of their photographic catalogue. It runs to 122 pages and contains particulars of most things required in photography. Messrs. Woolley inform us that they will be glad to send a copy to any of our subscribers.

PROTECTED.—The additions to the P.A.T.A. Protected List during March included Cæmentium, Coleby's balsam, Cole's ointment, pills, and Tamarine; Cook's Cutaneous soap; eau de cologne and tooth-powder (4711 brand); Lemaire's preparations; Oowana preparations (restored); Parke, Davis & Co.'s additional preparations; Poncelet's pastilles; Rivers, Hill & Co.'s additional preparations; and Zillion.

MAW'S LIST.—The quarterly price-list of Messrs. S. Maw Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., lists as additions a series of elliptical syringes, Leclanché dry cells, with special "cut-out" mechanism and spiral wire bed-rests. Among the articles advanced in price are plaster skins, split skins, tinfoil, and various glassware. Compressed sanitary towels, sponge, cloths, menthol inhalers, and brass pastille-moulds are some of the items reduced in price.

LAXOIN COCOIDS.—Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., have submitted samples of their cocooids of laxoin—chocolate tablets of purified phenolphthalein. The novelty consists in the method of purifying the phenolphthalein. The cocooids have been admitted into Austria by Royal decree as harmless. There are two strengths of the laxoin cocooids—1 grain (for children) and 2 grains (for adults). The chocolate flavour makes the medicament a very pleasant one to take.

OXYGEN-BOOK.—The firm of W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., have devised a book for the convenience of chemists who deal in oxygen. The loss and bother in connection with oxygen-cylinders is reduced to a minimum if a system such as that devised by Martindale is adopted. The plan consists in the use of a specially ruled invoice-book, which is provided with carbon-sheets for duplicating. Printed items for the gas accessories and other charges are provided, so that the duplicate forms a true record of oxygen-transactions with customers and prevents disputes. The books are supplied with own invoice-heading at 7s. 6d., each book permitting of 250 transactions.

RETINOSCOPY LONGARM.—Messrs. Raphael, Wheway & Redfern, Ltd., 77 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., send us

particulars of a longarm for use when practising retinoscopy in sight-testing. The following is a description of the instrument and method of using, which can be easily followed by means of the illustration :

It consists of a lens-holder carried by a light boxwood rod, furnished with an oblique handle nicely balanced. The lens-holder consists of a pear-shaped piece of celluloid carrying three headed supporting-pins and perforated with an opening, behind which the lens is centred. The operator, seated some 4 ft. from the patient, holds the longarm in his left hand and the retinoscopy mirror in his right. Having placed a lens in the holder, he stretches out his left arm until the holder rests lightly against the brows of the patient. He then flashes the light into the pupil, and if another lens is required, without moving from his seat, he withdraws the longarm and changes the lens, then once more extends his arm and retinoscopes the eye as before.

The instrument sells at 7s. 6d., and is so graduated that it answers well as a near-point measure.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1 obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 6, 1907.)

- "TERLIK"; for a medicine. By F. Fiala, Karolinengasse 32, Vienna. 289,865.
- "BORNYVAL"; for chemicals in Class 3. By J. D. Riedel-Aetienges, 12 Gerichstrasse, Berlin. 290,194.
- Device of a bared arm and fist grasping a stone-breaking hammer; for chemicals in Class 3. By Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill, London, E.C. 290,215.
- "COLEO"; for soap and detergents. By Colegate & Co., 55 John Street, New York, U.S.A. 289,948.
- "LYPTINE"; for tooth-powders and mouth-washes. By Scott & Bowne, Ltd., 10 Stonecutter Street, London, E.C. 288,531.
- "DOTALINE"; for perfumery. By London Essence Co., 103 George Street, London, S.E. 289,031.
- "DOROTHY VERNON" on label-device of a girl; for perfumes. By Jennings Perfumery Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A. 288,526.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 13, 1907.)

- "ALBY" in circular device of acetylene burner and fir-cones; for chemicals in Class 1. By Alby Carbide Factories, Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 287,749.

- "TURBINE"; for a soap for use with salt water in Classes 2 and 47. By C. Stuart, 41 Castle Street, Liverpool. 279,854, 279,855.

- "FLORIGENE"; for chemicals in Class 2. By "Dust-Allaver" Co., 165 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 289,750.

- "HAZOL"; for chemicals in Class 3 and for perfumery. By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Plough Court, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 289,668, 289,669.

- "SYNSPIRE" and monogram-shield device; for an insomnia remedy. By Harrington & Co., 143 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 289,782.

- "HYGIOPON"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Berliner Elektrochemische Werke Ges. m.b.H., 20 Potsdamerstrasse, Berlin. 289,906.

- "KORITZA"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Cardinal Mfg. Co., Ltd., 1 Wilson Street, London, E.C. 289,943.

- "FEBROGEN"; for chemicals in Class 3. By W. S. Mitchell, 35 King Street, Egremont, Cheshire. 290,274.

- "DESSIKENE"; for soaps in Classes 47 and 48. By New Hydroleine Co., Ltd., Castle Soap-works, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 289,821, 289,822.

- "IVOROSE" (and device); for tooth-powder. By Hetty Davies, 45 Elm Grove, Brighton. 287,248.

- "OZONOL"; for perfumery, excluding preparations for the teeth. By J. C. A. Henderson, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C. 289,313.

- "PLAYFUL JOHNNY'S SOAP" on device; for a toilet-soap. By Parfumerie Monpelas, 29 rue Massue, Vincennes, France. 289,449.

- "MOELLINE"; for perfumery. By Warrick Bros., Ltd., 6 Nile Street, London, E.C. 289,848.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 20, 1907.)

- "TWINK"; for photographic goods in Class 1. By Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, London, E. 290,190.

- "CÆMENTIUM"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Cæmentium (Parent) Co., Ltd., 41 Tanner Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E. 290,495.

- "HOMCO"; for chemicals in Classes 2 and 3, and for soaps in Classes 47 and 48. By Hull Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd., West Carr Lane, Stoneferry, Hull. 289,547, 289,548, 289,549, 289,550.

- "HEALARDEN" and "REFRIGERINE"; for veterinary preparations. By F. Hewthorn & Co., Ltd., 70 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 290,404, 290,405.

- "MILHROSA"; for a skin-ointment. By C. A. Christianson, 3 Laverockbank Terrace, Leith. 287,622.

- "FINSEN'S HÆMATIN ALBUMEN" on square label-device; for a medicine. By F. Feustell Nachfolger, 52 Brahmsstrasse, Altona, Germany. 288,485.

- "KI-KI"; for an ointment. By G. Wright, 43 Park Road, Liverpool. 288,922.

Personality v. Store-trade.

By JAY MACK

TURN to your dictionary in a case of this sort : "Chambers" says personality means individuality : that which distinguishes one person from another. Now, these questions arise in my mind :

1. If the drug-trade pretends to be anything of an exact science, how can there be so many "true" ways of doing that trade?

2. If a stomach-ache arises from the same cause—viz., overeating—how is it that it depends on the individuality of the chemist whether or no the draught is the same in Bolton as in Brighton? And, if a similar draught, why such wide divergence in price as 1*½*d. and 6d.?

3. Should the "personality" of the chemist (which we hear so much about) be almost entirely taken up with the routine work or be used in (a) seeing that routine work is done, and (b) in promoting or adding to business.

4. In other words, does not "personality" usually mean inducing people to buy more than they want?

5. Can personality be so used in your advertisements and in staff-teaching that something of the personal touch is in every advertisement and in every apprentice's manner of serving?

6. How should personality be valued when businesses change hands?

Store-trade is not a dictionary term, but "Chambers" gives under "store" the meaning "to supply." That, to my mind, hits it off : to supply the wants of the public.

More Questions.

1. What are the "wants" of the public?

2. Do the majority of chemists really seek to supply these wants as the basis of the business?

3. Is there a living profit to be got by doing so?

4. Can that profit be made fairly and squarely without running down the quality of competitors' goods or encouraging your staff to induce, entice, or compel women (rarely men) to buy more than they want or need or should buy?

Please settle yourself comfortably in your chair and let us go into this question in a spirit of inquiry, for the troubles of the ordinary retail chemist of to-day are mainly the result of the lack of introspection and a too firm belief in the methods of our fathers and grandfathers in the same business.

I. How can there be so many "true" ways of doing that trade?

Answer : There cannot be many true ways of doing a thing, though there may be several very divergent ideas on the subject. But why such divergence in ideas? The answer is—ignorance, begotten of the days of concealment and secrecy. The old chemist concealed everything : his recipes, his cash takings, his profits, his very money, was hidden, and, of course, the customer was not allowed to know what he was taking. Even to hint to him was a heinous crime up to twenty years ago. So the apprentices, generation after generation, were sent out ill-taught, ill-prepared, with only suspicions of what was put into the famous cough-syrup, or how much was taken as profit out of the business.

Hence the conflict of ideas, and it was only when the public began to travel, and to take their recipes from Lancashire to Brighton, that trouble arose, and became often acute, over the different-looking mixtures produced from the same recipe. Then came local associations, discussions in trade journals, and finally the "Liverpool Post," which advises everybody on all things medicinal, and the public now tell the chemist how it should be done.

II. Why so many ways and prices for same old stomach-draught?

This is really answered in No. I. Lancashire, being working-class, grumbles quicker than Brighton, which perhaps does not deign to grumble. Why should they? "It is only a sixpence; good job we get most of our things from the London stores at 25 per cent. off for cash." Hence the demand for uniformity. Cutters charge a universal price of 1*d.* or 2*d.* for dispensing a recipe (after counting the selling-price of drugs). It does not pay for the dispenser's wages, let alone the remuneration naturally to be expected

for translating the almost unreadable caligraphy of many doctors.

III. Should personality be used upon routine work or promoting business?

Benjamin Franklin said the "eye of the master is worth both of his hands." The foreman gingers on the Manchester Ship Canal used to be discharged if they lifted a shovel to show a man how to work. Why? Because forty men stopped work to watch him "do a bit" : forty men at three minutes each is equal to two hours' work. But the old chemists—and many of the young ones—keep on doing the little routine jobs, and likely boys and apprentices stand awkwardly by—and watch him do it. Mr. Gilmour, of Glasgow, tells us that a rector of a school declared that "a likely boy is too good to be a chemist." Which disappointed Mr. Gilmour very much.

Yet there are likely boys to be got, and the only way to make them still more likely is to give them progressive work, watch them do it, help them to do it better, then stand aside idle and give your head a chance to think. Some other problem of advertising or window-dressing will soon crop up to keep you busy, and the boy is still working.

IV. Inducing people to buy more than they want.

That is the commonly accepted meaning of personality. I remember when serving my time we had once a *locum* from London—a smart fellow, all talk and push and good appearance. A woman asked for a feeder : I told her prices 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s. 6d.*; she took 6*d.* When she went he gave me a terrible scolding, and said to me, "Watch how I do it." Next time a customer asked for a "feeder" this happened : "Yes, madam, 1*s. 6d.*" "Nothing less?" "Yes; 1*s.*" She bought one. Yet the sale of 1*s.* feeders has practically stopped in favour of the almost universal price of 4*½**d.* screw-fitted feeders, except, perhaps, in the case of the firstborn.

V. Personality used in advertisements and in staff-teaching.

Can this be done? Most certainly. Many chemists have the versatility and knowledge needed to teach their staff right well, yet look at the miserable attempt some of these same men permit themselves to make at teaching. Their one idea seems to be to hold themselves aloof, and naturally the lads do not improve. As for advertising, let me illustrate what this really is.

Advertising, says Stead, should attract, interest, instruct. It should also be calculated to arouse desire : to create a want for certain goods, says an expert. In a porcelain-baths advertising-crusade in the United States one phrase was most successful :

Why not
Wash
in a China Dish?

Now does not the very word "china" call up to one's mind whiteness and cleanliness? What could be more inviting than to suggest a wash in a china dish? Suppose they had used the phrase, "Doulton's baths, 15*l.* size; our price 10*l.*" Which of the two phrases stick in a woman's mind? Remember, women spend 70 per cent. of what men earn.

As for the man who advertises before he teaches his staff, and before he thoroughly prepares his shop to cope with increased trade, there's the old saying which fits the case, "A fool and his money are soon parted."

VI. How should personality be valued when businesses change hands?

It is a vexed question, but generally speaking the personality is not worth valuing at all. Where a man has done a purely personal trade, has done nearly every mortal thing himself, left nothing except the most menial jobs to his helpers ; then if his profits have been 400*l.* a year, they ought to be valued (roughly) as at 200*l.* a year, because the other 200*l.* has been the ideas he had in his head, and as he took his head with him when he went, he cannot be said to have left that part of the personality behind him.

On the other hand, if he was systematic, if he left a recipe-book all worked out as regards processes, bottles, and prices ; if every mixture he sold was faithfully copied into the prescription-book ; if his apprentices or assistants kept the books, had charge of the cash and the petty cash, and could run the shop for a week in his absence—then that

"personality" was worth every cent of the capital-value as represented by the profits.

How many businesses have a price-list, or in how many does anyone know for certain where to buy hundreds of the items most wanted?

Store Trade.

No. 1 query deals with the wants of the public. What are they? Roughly these "drys" :

Beecham's pills	Linseed-meal
Fenning's teething-powders	Linseed
Compound liquorice-powder	Spanish-juice
Epsom salts	Carter's pills
Sulphur	Bile Beans
Cream of tartar	Borax
Soda bicarb.	Lime blue
Senna-leaves	Patent foods

For "wets" we may take :

Glycerin	Laudanum
Castor oil	Syrups, rhubarb and violet
Ammonia	Woodward's gripe-water
Turps	Dinneford's magnesia
Methylated spirit	Owbridge's lung-tonic
Cascara	Scott's emulsion
Sweet nitre	Elliman's embrocation
Paregorio	Chlorodyne

If you had these in stock you could open a little shop, chalk your window all over, write the words

DRUG STORE

on it, and you would meet demands to the extent of 80 per cent. either in Lancashire or some parts of Brighton.

No. 2 query : Do chemists seek to supply these wants as the basis of their business? They do not, because it's "penoths"; because the patents don't pay as much as they like; and because they would sooner take a man into the room behind, and, after half an hour's quiet confab, make 10s. off a pair of spectacles. Are spectacles a "want"? I say they are not; they are rarely or ever asked for unless and until you lay yourself out specially, by constant billing and advertising, to endeavour to persuade the public that that mysterious headache is due to defective vision.

No. 3.—Is there a living profit to be got out of the "wants" of the public? There is. Sit down, please, with a wholesale price-list, and reckon out for yourself the profit you have on salts, compound liquorice-powder, glycerin, ammonia, and castor oil.

To sum up, are chemists of to-day better or worse as regards business integrity than former generations? I believe they are better. I believe the opportunities are also, but competition is greater, and, since we have lost the doctors' dispensing, there are at least a third too many of us in most towns. There was a time in the drug-trade when the old saying held good : "If a man can make a better article than anyone else, or know a subject better than anyone else, then, though he build his house in the woods, the public will make a track to his door." But those days have gone, and the Food and Drugs Acts have impressed upon the public the fact of a standard for drugs, and there is little or no need for any better quality.

We cannot hope for any great increase in the population, nor is it desirable when we consider the congested state of towns. All point to the fact that the prophecy of "3,500 fewer chemists twenty years hence" will most certainly come true. Even non-teetotal magistrates consider the reduction of public-houses a necessary thing, because the better living provided for the tenant will enable him to serve the public better in better premises. The same thing applies to the drug-trade, but the reasons are different : here communal trading and companies with huge capital are the leading factors which affect the individual trader—but "that is another story."

Recent Wills.

MR. JOHN WEBSTER CLARK, chemist and druggist, late of the firm of Messrs. Nettleship, Bailey & Clark, Leicester, who died on February 5 last, aged eighty-nine years, left estate of the gross value of 108,730*s.* 9*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 105,890*s.* 7*d.* The principal beneficiaries under the will are the testator's wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Clark, his children and grandchildren. Twelve shares in Parr's Bank each go to Frederick John and Walter Sydney

Clark, children of his son Walter Beales Clark, and Edwin George, son of his late son Edwin Augustus. To his daughter Annie Dodgson 500*s.* (she is otherwise provided for); 3,000*s.* to his grandson George Leonard Clark; 2,500*s.* to his grandson Francis; 2,500*s.* upon trust for each of his grandchildren Ada Porter, Lily Porter, Ella Porter, and Clara Porter; 2,500*s.* upon trust for the wife of his grandson Harry Porter for life, with remainder to her issue; 150*s.* absolutely and 10,000*s.* upon trust for his daughter Ada Clementina Porter for life, with remainder to her children; 7,000*s.* upon trust for Harriet, widow of his son Edwin Augustus Clark for life, with remainder to her children. Subject to some other bequests (including an annuity of 200*s.* to his widow), the residue of his property goes to his son Walter Beales Clark absolutely.

Chemists' Windows.

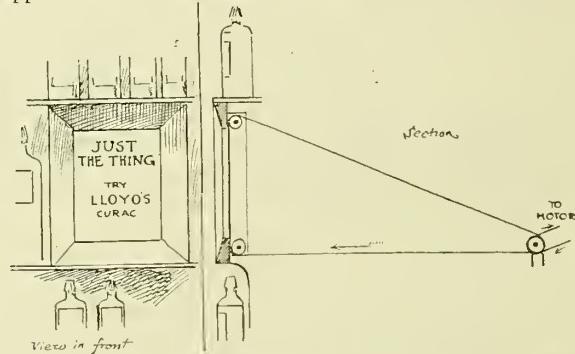
Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for publication in this section. Notes on the displays : he could accede to any of the photographs. We pay for what we use.



THIS excellent Plasmon display was made by Mr. C. Brown, 161 Bury New Road, Manchester, and secured a prize. It contained practically all the Plasmon specialities.

Mechanical Displays.

Mr. E. Dangerfield sends us sketches and notes on several recent displays which he has made in Bedford, and we append the first of them. The rest will follow.



This neat and effective display was a change from more fanciful tableaux. A small gilt frame (of my own manufacture), about 4*1/4* x 6*1/4* in., was fixed at a distance of two or three inches from the window-pane. A dozen or so of our leading counter-bills were pasted at upper and lower edges so as to form an endless band. This band passed over rollers in the frame and then to back of window over another roller which was kept slowly revolving by the usual geared-down motor. The frame was surrounded by an assortment of dummy specimens of the medicines, etc., advertised on the bills. In this case all "machinery" was out of sight. It was fascinating to watch the gently moving counter-bills passing smoothly upwards through the frame—a sense of "expectancy" supplied the charm. The mechanical details were very simple—correct "alignment" was everything. After a few days another endless band was shown.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Fifteen Famous Physicians

have associated themselves in a manifesto in defence of poor down-trodden alcohol, which was published in last week's "Lancet." Chivalric to remain thus faithful to a discredited old friend, but particularly senseless, nevertheless. Hundreds of thousands of men and women are only too eager for some sort of excuse for their "nips" from once to ten times a day, and they will search long for a better one than this. Fifteen famous physicians assure them that the nip will restore their cardiac energy and prevent the waste of their nitrogenous tissues! One nip too many (which our fifteen friends would "deplore"), and the magistrate may be called upon for his views on cardiae energy. What is he to say when he is confronted with this imposing proclamation? If this self-selected college of medical cardinals felt themselves irresistibly impelled to publish their opinions about something, they might have assured the world of their confidence in senna, eelomel, or linseed tea, and no great harm would have resulted. But to select alcohol for their benediction, and to declare its virtues in a short and readily quotable paragraph in a perfectly accessible public journal, was a piece of wanton carelessness which amounts to wickedness. "Worse than a crime," as Talleyrand is said to have said, "it is a blunder."

The New Patents Bill

seems satisfactory to all parties, except, perhaps, to German chemical-manufacturers, who have not been asked for an opinion. The idea of requiring samples of the products to be protected, when these are chemicals, is an ingenious method of baffling the patentee whose roving specification is drawn to cover as vast a field as possible. If this counter-move is original it is a credit to our Patent Office. But the popular clause is, no doubt, the one which gives power to invalidate a patent if the articles monopolised are not produced in this country. Most of the Continental patent laws and those of our principal Colonies contain this provision, and there is no doubt a satisfaction in paying them back in their own coin. This is not free trade, I am aware; but a monopoly of any kind is contrary to the principles of free trade, and it is fair, therefore, to treat patents as altogether exceptional. There are countries, however, where the importation of patented articles is permitted; this is the case, for example, in the United States. Perhaps reciprocity will be agreed to in the case of these countries; certainly it should be. Moreover, there is much to be said against the proposed stipulation, even in regard to patents granted to the subjects of countries which make the manufacture of the goods in their territories a condition of the patent. If a Frenchman or a German invents something new, he does not compel us to buy it; we only buy it if we think it will be useful to us; and if we buy it, it is to our benefit to get it as cheap as possible. Nor do we necessarily injure our own people by this purchase of a foreign-made article, for most likely an English ship brought it over, and one or more English agents get a profit out of it. And then if the thing turns out really valuable, and has come to stay, we get the benefit of the new industry a few years later, with the advantage of the experience gained by the original manufacturers.

Mrs. Stannard's Complaint

of the chemist who was astonished when he was told that she conducted her business in toilet-preparations her own very self is just a little unfair. A few

lines later the lady goes a good way towards palliating the chemist's "unwarrantable and libellous view" by remarking that "perhaps it was natural that many who did not know me should at first imagine that someone else was working the business in my name." Extremely natural, I should say, on the part of anyone who looked at a list of Mrs. Stannard's published works. In one before me I count ninety-three separate novels. Even this may not be a complete list, and, moreover, as is well known, her name or *nom-de-plume* is by no means infrequent in journalism. That one brain and one pair of hands could create all the crowd of characters and narrate all the multitude of happenings comprised in those ninety-three novels, and then have time or inclination for any other kind of work whatever, is enough to stagger humanity. The chemist's astonishment was, indeed, an enforced compliment to Mrs. Stannard's industry and versatility. That

The Recreations of Novelists

should take a commercial turn is not perhaps surprising. Only a few of them make really large incomes, and the law, which has never thought of limiting the time during which a person's descendants may own a business which he has established, or an estate which he has acquired, fixes definitely the term of property in a work of imagination which he has created. A popular writer, too, has acquired a well-known name, and this should give him or her a big advantage to start business with. Honoré de Balzac had serious thoughts of opening a large grocery establishment on the Paris boulevards. He said all Paris would come to buy his goods if it was merely to see him at the counter; and, he added, "I should double my income if I could induce George Sand to sit at the cash desk." Mrs. Stannard and Mr. George R. Sims, with their toilet specialities, deserve success as pioneers if only on account of their industry and departure from conventionality. At the same time, their contact with prosy buying and selling must serve as a welcome relief from the too constant efforts of the imagination. Thackeray and Dickens appear to have much enjoyed making extra money by lectures and readings, Mr. Blackmore went into market gardening with wholesome zest, and Sir Walter Scott and Mark Twain both hoped to add to their wealth, but did not, unfortunately, by venturing into publishing businesses. Shakespeare and Bunyan probably regarded their literary productions as the side-lines in their establishments: they relied on theatre-running and tinkering for their living. But the point is that business and literature can obviously be used advantageously as complementary to each other by properly qualified persons. Carlyle would most likely have been a healthier and a happier man if he could have forgotten his Frederick or other hero for half of each day by absorption in some commercial enterprise.

The Pharmaceutical Famine

prevails in Germany, it appears, as well as in France and England. The Apotheker-Verein advertising for apprentices, as reported in the C. & D.'s German News, is an event to be contemplated. Think of that perfect German system with its university-trained, Government-protected, competition-free apothekers, not good enough for German youths. And to the credit of the German youths be this said. They are not afraid of competition, but they reasonably object to a career with no objective to it for nine out of ten of them, and with nothing left to strive after, when, if ever, they do get a concession. Germans who come to England are always shocked at our pharmaceutical go-as-you-please system, or want of system, and they point to a poor little chemist's shop and say that would be impossible in the Fatherland. Which is true, but as our shops adapt themselves to their environment, we get what we want just as well as if we had an Emperor to take care of us.

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"BACTOX"	13 or 10	
* "SPECIAL SANITAS"	7 to 8	
"CREOCIDE"	5 to 6	
"SOLDIS"	2	

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£10-0-0 is offered for such information as
will lead to the conviction of any
person substituting imitations for
Fletcher's Hydrocodonates
Fletcher, Fletcher & C°, London & Sydney.

Editorial Comments.

Uncertainty.

In a rather lengthy, but well-reasoned, letter, on p. 532, Mr. James Reid indicates to his fellow-chemists some of the dangers to their legal rights which are hidden in the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The omission of companies from the shop-management provision and the inclusion of individuals therein we have regarded as one of those thoughtless acts which are sometimes done by red-taped persons. It is difficult to imagine an educated person committing such a palpable error of judgment except on that ground, or out of what some Irishmen would call "pure divil-mint." But whatever the reason may be for the omission of company-chemists from the shop-management provision, it gives the representatives of chemists an excellent opportunity of placing the whole question of company-pharmacy before the Select Committee. Arrangements are now being made, unofficially, for expert witnesses to be called before the Committee, and we understand that the report of the Departmental Committee on Poisons is not to be accepted as final. Witnesses are to be called on behalf of manufacturers and traders in agricultural and horticultural poisons. They will not be the same as those examined by the Departmental Committee, although the aim appears to be sub-

stantiation of the evidence then adduced. It follows that the Pharmaceutical Council's duty will not be confined to its own propositions, so far as they are embodied in the Bill, but there will need to be close watching of all the evidence with a view to refutation of what is one-sided and meeting what is prejudicial to the interests of those whom the Society has examined and registered under the existing law. A feeling of uncertainty is growing among chemists about the matter. The hopes of the pharmaceutical leaders are so strongly centred upon securing a curriculum and preventing any except individuals using the title "chemist" that some are afraid these leaders will sacrifice the really greater trading privileges given to chemists in 1868. We suggest that at the meeting of Council next week some public assurance should be given on this point. So far the trade has been loyal to the Council, and has trusted it; but now that this trust is waning (as public utterance clearly shows), the Council cannot afford to neglect any of its resources in defending the rights of chemists. We need the cleverest men possible as witnesses, and they should be supplied with the fullest information that the organisation of the Society can collect. The fact is not forgotten that the evidence of most of the Society's witnesses before the Departmental Committee disappointed the trade greatly. Some of it actually helped the majority of the Committee to come to the conclusion adverse to chemists, for witnesses were not always ready to refute evidence submitted by agriculturists. Any repetition of such ineptitude will be bad for the drug-trade as a whole; and the fear that it will happen is one of the elements of the doubt we have referred to. We understand that the Chemists' Defence Association is not overlooking the matter, but the constitution of that body almost debars action in Parliamentary affairs of this nature, and as there is not another national society of chemists in Great Britain which can give evidence, the case for chemists is completely in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society. So far as Ireland is concerned, the Pharmaceutical Council in Dublin has its case practically complete; and the Druggists' Society in Belfast is supporting it in the main contentions as to agricultural poisons. Much of what they do will benefit chemists in Great Britain, and between the representatives of the two countries there should not be much difficulty in showing the Select Committee that the existing provisions for the distribution of poisons by retail suffice for the public requirements, if not for the cupidity of manufacturers who seek less effective control than the Poisons Acts have proved to give.

The Trade of India.

THE history of the trade of British India with foreign countries during the official year 1905-6 as set out in the annual tables issued by the India Office is again a record of remarkable progress, the totals exceeding the corresponding figures for any previous year. Exchange having again been steady at Rs. 15 to the pound, the trade-totals may be expressed as follows (in millions of pounds) :

	1904-5	1905-6
Imports of merchandise ...	69.6	74.7
Net imports of treasure ...	15.3	10.8
Exports of merchandise ...	102.7	105.4
Re-exports ...	2.2	2.3

Taking the gross imports and exports (treasure included), the total sea-borne trade for 1905-6 now stands at 214 millions, compared with 212 millions in 1904-5. The decline in the net imports of treasure is chiefly due to diminished purchases of gold and silver on private account (partly arising from the high price of silver). The 74 millions sterling of imports are confined to a few articles, and may be

roughly estimated as follows : Cotton goods and yarns, 28 millions; metals and metal goods, 15 millions; sugar, 5 millions; and all other imports, 26 millions. It is satisfactory to note that the imports from the United Kingdom (exclusive of Government stores) increased by 3,797,000/-, to 45,836,000/-; imports from British possessions increased by 300,000/-, to 5,240,000/-; and foreign countries sent goods to the value of 17,635,000/. On the export side of the account the United Kingdom's share fell by 1,623,000/-, to 26,660,000/-; but the British possessions received 2.2 millions more, the values being 21,707,000/-, and the exports to foreign countries advanced by 2.1 millions, to 57 millions. Both in exports to and imports from India the United Kingdom is still at the top, and likely to remain there. In the matter of imports from foreign countries, Belgium is credited with 2,984,000/-, Germany 2,915,000/-, Austria-Hungary 2,738,000/- (mostly sugar), United States 1,495,000/-, and France 1,153,000/. Next to the United Kingdom Germany is India's principal customer, with 9,799,000/- worth of Indian produce. France follows with 6,360,000/- worth, Belgium with 4,330,000/-, and Austria-Hungary with 3,194,000/. Much of the trade shown as "to" or "from" Holland and Belgium is in reality trade with Germany, but is not classified as such. We have selected the principal items of imports and exports of interest to the drug and chemical trades, which are presented in a tabular statement on p. 523. It will be observed that fuller details of the chemical-imports are now given. They include bleaching-materials, calcium carbide, cyanide of potassium, disinfectants, caustic soda, patent medicines, and other items which have not previously appeared separately. An exceedingly interesting feature of the report is the tables distinguishing the principal countries to which Indian produce is exported. They show at a glance where our competitors score. The moral of the figures is plain. India already takes from the United Kingdom by far the greater share of all the manufactures she requires, and, on the other hand, somewhat less than one-third of India's exports are sent originally to the United Kingdom, the rest being distributed fairly evenly among the manufacturing-centres of the world. Although we are receiving less of India's produce, it must be to her interest as a whole to have the freest competition and outlet for her products. A case in point is shellac, which shows extraordinary development of late years. Out of the total exports of 217,593 cwt. the United States bought direct over half—viz., 110,593 cwt.—while the amount sent to the United Kingdom was only 51,700 cwt., or 27,000 cwt. less than 1904-5. Germany, on the other hand, increased her imports from 19,586 cwt. to 31,110 cwt. The value of the shellac and button-lac exports rose to the record figure of 2,068,000/-.

Copaiba.

THE present high prices of copaiba are said to be largely due to the new stringent requirements of the U.S.A. Pure Foods Act, and also, no doubt, to the high price of rubber, which attracts collectors from the cheaper article in Central America. The whole question of copaiba is in a somewhat chaotic condition. The British Pharmacopœia lays stress on the rotation of the essential oil, which is given as from -28° to -35° , which is admittedly an error in abstraction, and should be -14° to $-17^{\circ}30'$. The United States Pharmacopœia merely requires the oil to be *lavorotatory*. A careful examination of the two Pharmacopœias shows that in reality the British requirements are the more stringent, as the acid-value is one which is very easily manipulated. Hence, if American requirements are now really more

stringent, it must be due to the fact that extra-pharmacopoeial tests are being applied. The British limits (-14° to $-17^{\circ} 30'$) are wrong, and those of Schimmel (viz., -7° to -35°) are nearer the correct limits. In Angostura balsam figures outside these are rarely found; but up till a few years ago limits of -14° to -18° were frequently and regularly found. Mixtures of Gurjun balsam and African copaiba were then regularly added, and so proper laevorotation adjusted. The ease with which Gurjun balsam is detected drove this article out of the market as an adulterant, and African copaiba had to be relied on. As this is dextrorotatory, a much smaller quantity can be used, unless the rotation is to be quite upset. Last year the cheaper balsams ceased giving the Gurjun reaction, and the oils gave a rotation of about -9° . It is a significant fact that to-day, with the great scarcity and high prices, the rotation has fallen to -4° and -5° in very many cases. An accidental case may be genuine, but the regularity of these figures points to a systematic use of more and more African copaiba, and a balsam with a lower rotation than -7° , which is itself very low, should be strongly suspected as containing African copaiba.

Destructive Insects.

A Bill has been introduced into the House of Lords by Earl Carrington, of the Board of Agriculture, which has for its object the extension of the Destructive Insects Act, 1877, to all pests destructive to crops, trees, and bushes. It gives power to the Board of Agriculture to exercise similar energetic means of preventing the introduction into Great Britain of any insect, fungus, or other pest destructive to crops, and preventing the spread of such pests, as are now possessed by the Board in the case of the Colorado beetle. The Board will not, however, have the power to order the payment of compensation by local authorities. The Act will also apply to Ireland, the Irish Board of Agriculture being there the authority to administer the Act.

The Medical and Dentists' Registers.

The 1907 registers of the medical and dental professions, published by the General Medical Council, are now obtainable (Spottiswoode & Co., 54 Gracechurch Street, E.C., 10s. 6d. and 3s. 4d.). The number of names on the Medical Register on December 31, 1906, was 39,620, 1,197 having been added by registration, sixty-three restored, and 700 removed. The total is a record compared with previous years and the average for the last five years, which is 38,456. In 1876 the number on the register was 22,200, so that it will not be long at the present rate of increase before that number is doubled, showing that the proportion of increase in medical practitioners is greater than the proportionate population increase. The Dentists' Register shows that there are 4,772 registered dentists, of whom 2,132 (44.67 per cent.) were registered on their own declaration at the passing of the Dentists Act, 1878. The number of dentists shows an increase on the figures for 1906 (4,653) and 1905 (4,734).

Duty-free Alcohol for Chemical Manufacturers.

What, we wonder, has become of the proposals that manufacturers of pharmaceutical and fine chemicals in this country should combine to form a syndicate to erect a bonded factory? This was one of the inciting causes of the spirit-inquiry, and we had hoped that the Revenue Act of 1906 would have converted the talk into bricks and mortar. But the project appears to have been abandoned. Wholesale druggists, who necessarily take second place in regard

to the use of duty-free pure spirit, have given up hope of getting any good out of last year's Act. The last word about the matter comes from a contemporary, who suggests that, in the event of Mr. Lloyd-George's Patents Bill passing, the compulsory working of processes may send German manufacturers here "to erect a joint factory where spirit could be used, free of duty, under supervision for which they will have nothing to pay." That would indeed be a dramatic climax to the aspirations of British chemical-manufacturers; but we have heard of at least one big company producing medicinal chemicals which has its plans ready for starting a factory in England if the compulsory-working principle is enacted. The use of duty-free alcohol suitably denatured is one of the items in the plan. If the scheme of British manufacturers to erect a joint bonded factory is not yet defunct, perhaps the contemplation of the above may help to whip it into life again. One thing is tolerably certain: a joint factory erected by Germans in England will not be the place for British manufacturers; and another eventuality looms on the horizon, that at least one pharmaceutical-manufacturer established in this country is pushing things on so rapidly that he may be the first to get Excise supervision at no expense to himself. We suggest, therefore, that it is not too late for the contemplated syndicate to "take a thought and mend."

Legislative Control of Medicines.

The quiet of Eastertide has been reflected in the daily newspapers during this week. "Specials" have been numerous, and "letters to the Editor" voluminous as well as numerous. The "Times" has been particularly interesting in both departments, and it has given Dr. Herbert Snow the opportunity of stating once more, under the title "Legislative Control of Medicine," the arguments which he embodied in his "Grand Magazine" article on "How Physic is Faked." We criticised this on November 3, 1906 (C. & D., p. 682), and it is unnecessary to repeat Dr. Snow's statements or arguments. He converts individual occurrences into generalisations, and turns simplicity or cheapness of composition into "scares." These are the stock methods, which do not harm anybody; but Dr. Snow differs from most who use them in concluding with a suggestion that brings his letter into the region of reasonable discussion. He says :

I submit that a Department of Public Health, with a branch specially devoted to ensuring the purity of medicines, is urgently needed. This should fix standards, should institute proper inspection, and should appoint analysts who are pharmacists as well as chemists. It should supervise both orthodox and proprietary remedies; and alimentary substances for the sick-room or for infants might also with conspicuous advantage be placed under its control.

The standards suggestion is based on the evidence by Mr. Charles Umney and others before the 1895-6 Select Committee on Adulteration, and there is now fair agreement that drugs and medicines might profitably be separated from foods. The opinion is also growing that proprietary articles should not be exempt from the provisions embodied in the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts; but the nature of the supervision is quite a nebulous conception. The Acts relate solely to standard qualities of well-defined articles, and departure therefrom, or the addition to the articles of anything injurious to health, constitutes the offence. As the standards of Smith's infants' food and Jones's cough-cure are the articles themselves, such articles must be in an entirely different category from others now under the law. Early amendment of the adulteration law may be expected, and the recent appointment of inspectors of food under the Local Government Board may lead to further Parliamentary consideration of the whole subject.

The Use of Alcoholic Beverages.

The document on this subject referred to by "Xrayser" states, *inter alia*:

In disease alcohol is a rapid and trustworthy restorative. In many cases it may be truly described as life-preserving, owing to its power to sustain cardiac and nervous energy, while protecting the wasting nitrogenous tissues.

As an article of diet we hold that the universal belief of civilised mankind that the moderate use of alcoholic beverages is, for adults, usually beneficial, is amply justified.

We deplore the evils arising from the abuse of alcoholic beverages. But it is obvious that there is nothing, however beneficial, which does not by excess become injurious.

To this are appended the following signatures:

T. McCall Anderson, M.D. (Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Glasgow); Alfred G. Barrs; William H. Bennett, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.; James Crichton-Browne; W. E. Dixon; Dyce Duckworth, M.D., LL.D.; Thomas R. Fraser, M.D., F.R.S.; T. R. Glynn; W. R. Gowers, M.D., F.R.S.; W. D. Halliburton, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (Professor of Physiology, King's College, London); Jonathan Hutchinson; Robert Hutchinson; Edmund Owen, LL.D., F.R.C.S.; P. H. Pve-Smith; Fred. T. Roberts, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.; and Edgcombe Venning, F.R.C.S.

These signatories have thought it "desirable to issue the statement," but the "Daily Mail" has since reported that one of the signatories has said:

I certainly did not sign the declaration as a political matter. It came to me from Mr. Ernest Williams, who informed me that it had been signed by several eminent men.

Mr. Ernest Williams is the author of the "Made in Germany" book which obtained some notoriety about ten years ago. Since then he has been a journalist, his appointments including one for a time on the "Daily Mail." To that paper he has communicated the following statement about his connection with the alcohol document:

Last year, long before the Licensing Bill question became acute, an eminent physician and an economic writer were conversing on alcohol as a medicine and a beverage. The latter suggested that the former should write an essay on the subject. The former said "No," but proposed a manifesto to be signed by several first-rank physicians.

We are not concerned with what the ulterior objects of the document may be, but we hope that the distinguished men who have signed it will have realised by now that they have been made use of in a way that might bring their humbler brethren into conflict with the General Medical Council. The social aspect of the matter is pointed out by "Xrayser," and there will be general agreement with his remarks.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 80/54. What are black-wash balls?
 80/26. Who are the makers of Calcide?
 80/69. What is sodium "Presublimate"?
 79/29. Address of Clough & Co., colour-label printers.
 80/29. Who manufactures Picker's shampoo-powders?
 80/65. Makers of E. P. tooth-powder holder with screw top?

76/6. Name and address of any specialist practising mesmerism, not hypnotism.

79/69. Makers of pointed steel-wire levers with handle for removing corks from necks of bottles, not loose corks inside bottle.

Trade of British India.

THE following figures are collated from "Tables relating to the trade of British India with British Possessions and Foreign Countries, 1901-02 to 1905-06," published by Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. (1s. 4d.). See the Editorial note on p. 521.

	Imports		Exports and Re-exports	
	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06
Betel nuts... lb.	104,768,945	105,186,189	342,632	373,178
Cardamoms	422,572	435,407	206,627	310,661
Chillies	"		9,518,178	9,002,705
Cloves	6,523,479	8,345,521	1,110,469	992,001
Ginger	874,625	1,089,515	11,164,019	9,869,174
Nutmegs	854,818	671,445		
Pepper	1,002,499	994,432	10,113,416	17,889,994
Other spices	400,384	311,901	125,050	300,440
Quicksilver	238,562	256,562	3,616	5,477
Alum..... cwt.	60,170	70,803	2,264	2,073
Arsenie	1,882	2,490		
Bleaching materials	*	38,758		
Calcium carbide	*	8,552		
Copperas	20,240	25,193		
Potass. cyanide	*	4,587		
Disinfectants	*	14,515		
Sul ammoniac	4,463	5,352	767	1,099
Soda bicarb..... "	74,320	68,417		
Oil caustic..... "	*	69,613		
Other soda emulsns	*	20,000		
Sulphur	56,982	69,945		
Sulphuric acid..... "	64,362	56,602		
Other chemicals..... £	282,415	227,152	6,768	8,930
Aloes..... cwt.	1,044	933	705	380
Asafoetida	8,330	4,530	2,134	3,279
Camphor	lb. 1,169,238	703,726	78,204	121,023
Cassia lignea	cwt. 23,929	27,716	3,716	4,774
Cocaine..... oz.	5,431	2,842		
Galangal	cwt. 5,076	3,968		
Patent medicines	£ 90,377			
Quinine	lb. 68,648	68,953		
Other drugs, etc..... £	246,788	158,625	10,305	10,010
Opium	cwt. 3	2	93,844	89,247
Dyes, etc.—				
Alizarine dyes ... M	5,875,708	6,297,577	60,141	64,403
Aniline	4,829,369	5,308,207		
Cochineal	cwt. 1,380	1,890		
Gambier	" 31,085	29,111		
Indigo	" 1,427	1,244	49,252	31,186
Saffron	" 547	369	4,264	4,690
Turmeric	"	—	44,090	49,545
Other sorts	" 7,526	15,550	21,936	30,145
Oils, essentual ... galls.	" Castor..... "	11,929	10,161	26,663
" Coconut	342,700	543,347	2,021,193	1,508,424
" Linseed	315,924	263,600	102,596	186,682
Gums and resins—				
Arabie	cwt. 4,691	11,305	36,524	36,631
Benzoin	" 15,319	16,090	1,115	1,394
Olibanum	" 41,973	40,933	45,026	34,952
Rosin	" 49,003	64,602		
Other sorts	" 21,780	20,812	15,863	20,983
Beeswax	" 391	272	6,941	8,593
Perfumery	£ 18,827	19,264	12,122	13,875
Soap	cwt. 164,624	188,641	1,642	2,593
Borax	"	—	5,558	5,366
Saltpetre	" 29	4,848	348,741	336,429
Cinchona	"	—	1,177,394	916,360
Other crude drugs... £	"	—	99,096	91,524
Lac, button	cwt. 1	—	34,276	41,851
" seed	"	—	5,303	2,837
" shell	"	—	193,305	217,593
" stick	2,815	10,199	5,849	8,167
Ajowan seed	"	—	1,744	4,114
Coriander	"	—	73,347	91,103
Cumin	"	—	16,589	20,096
Fenugreek	"	—	21,048	8,099
Niger seed	"	—	38,876	93,397
Dill seed	"	—	63,585	44,670
Other ess. oil seeds ..	" 7,592	9,415	3,040	14,116
Castor seed	"	—	1,460,908	1,298,624
Sandalwood	£	—	65,684	74,318
Storax	lb. 114,456	96,868		
Spirit, medicinal gals.	" 81,216	85,356		
" perfumes.."	" 24,504	24,080		
" methylated .."	" 65,060	130,055		

* Not separately distinguished prior to 1905.

"I WANT threepennorth of laudanum," said a Jew stock-broker to the chemist. A slump and suspicion of suicide flashed across the latter's mind. "What do you want it for?" he asked. "For tuppence," was the reply.

The Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Association Presidents.

CHEMISTS on Teesside centre their Association activities in Middlesbrough, where useful work is done in harmonising local affairs, although the Middlesbrough Chemists' Association by no means neglects national concerns. The President, Mr. William Thomas Coltman, is a Yorkshireman in his fortieth year. He was educated at the Commercial College, York, and passed the College of Preceptors' first-class examination before he was registered as an apprentice. The actual apprenticeship was with the late Alderman Brown, of High Ousegate, York, with whom he remained for six years. In 1890 he came to the Westminster College of Pharmacy, and passed the Minor examination in October of that year. He then spent two years as an assistant in Manchester, Cambridge, and Halifax. In 1892 he commenced business in Middlesbrough, and four years ago launched out into the wholesale, which he is developing steadily.

MR. W. T. COLTMAN.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at the Builders' Exchange, on March 27, Mr. H. Antcliffe (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. H. G. Williams (Hon. Secretary), J. Austen, J. Evans, J. T. Appleton, J. G. Jackson, J. Chadwick, J. T. Alcock, J. Fox, and others.

Professor C. J. Patten, M.D., Sc.D., of the University of Sheffield, gave a lecture on "Man, Past and Present." The lecture was well illustrated by a large number of splendid lantern-slides, and with specimens and casts (including one of the skull restored by Eugen Dubois).

At the close Professor Patten showed other interesting specimens which illustrated points in his lecture. He was heartily thanked.

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association.

A GENERAL MEETING of members of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association was held at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, on March 27, Mr. G. A. Critchley (President) in the chair.

A discussion on the Employers' Liability Act was deferred until the meeting of the Chemists' Defence Association.

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY.—The question of appointing an organising secretary in the interests of the Pharmaceutical Society was raised, and Mr. R. Lord Gifford was called upon to explain the scheme. He pointed out that now is the time when an immense amount of attention should be devoted to the House of Commons. The Parliamentary Committee could be of no real use without the help and aid of the Organising Committee, the Secretary of which should be in touch with every constituency and with every member of Parliament. He referred to London as a great, crude, inarticulate mass. Thorough organisation would revolutionise the average London chemist, who now barely exists so primitive are his circumstances. He is simply ground to earth by the modern commercial system acting through judge-made law. Combination would be his Aladdin's lamp.

A resolution approving the appointment of an organising secretary was carried unanimously.

Public Dispensers' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on March 27 at the St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., Mr. H. C. T. Gardner, F.C.S. (Chairman of the Council), presiding. Mr. O. A. Elias gave an instructive address upon "Some Modern Remedial Agents," followed by an exhibition and descrip-



tion of several ingenious forms of sprays for therapeutic uses and disinfectant purposes, his own inventions. He mentioned in the course of his address acidol (betaine hydrochloride), hetaline (di-oxybenzol-hexamethylenetetramine), adrenalin, and other substances. Acidol, after administration, said Mr. Elias, undergoes hydrolysis in the stomach and yields free hydrochloric acid. It possesses advantages over the mineral acids, and does not impair the action of ferments such as pepsin. Hetaline is more stable than urotropine, and can be dissolved, if necessary, in hot water. It has a better disinfectant action on the urinary tract than urotropine. Mr. Elias then described the preparation of adrenalin, and spoke of the value of Takamine's discovery and of the work of Fuerst and others. He gave a practical demonstration of the ferric chloride and iodine colour-tests, and showed how the former is used as an indication of the activity of adrenalin solutions. An interesting and valuable fact is the power possessed by adrenalin of enhancing the activity of cocaine when administered hypodermically.—In the course of the discussion the Chairman said the paper reminded them that the search for effective therapeutic agents would result in the discovery of substances more potent perhaps in their remedial application than many known at present. Addison's disease was probably a tuberculous degeneration of the suprarenal gland, and he (Mr. Gardner) thought it would prove a profitable research to isolate the adrenalin-analogous substance from such glands and compare it with adrenalin—the product of healthy adrenal bodies. Perhaps it might be found that the disease he mentioned had some connection with a change in constitution of the adrenalin present in the tissue of the gland.—Mr. Elias was heartily thanked for his paper.

Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association.

A MEETING was held at No. 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on March 28. Mr. C. F. Henry presided.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. J. C. Laird, Queensferry Street, and Mr. A. S. Dawson, Deanhaugh Street, were elected members.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING.—The Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. H. C. Rowland) read a letter from the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association in reply to a communication regarding the co-operative movement. The letter contained the following passage :

Your letter was brought up at our annual meeting held here last night, and the action proposed to be taken by the E.D.C.T.A. discussed. I am instructed to say that the unanimous feeling was that you in Edinburgh were following exactly in the line adopted by the trades of Aberdeen twelve or fifteen years ago. The consensus of opinion is that the results of such action do not show that any good came of the boycott, and many consider that the action taken was for the advertising of the co-operative stores business.

Mr. W. Cummins, Dundee, wrote to the same effect.

Mr. Forret resented the Aberdeen attitude, and said that the Defence Association in Edinburgh is already doing good. Mr. Duncan and Mr. Rowland also joined in the conversation, but nothing came out of it.

INHABITED-HOUSE DUTY ON BUSINESS-PREMISES.—Mr. Spence, Linlithgow, sent some correspondence he had had with the Inland Revenue authorities, who have charged inhabited-house duty on his shop, as there is a door between it and his residence.

FEDERATION DELEGATES.—Mr. W. S. Glass and Mr. J. A. Forret were appointed to attend the May meeting.

LOCAL "CHEMISTS."—The Chairman mentioned that the list of chemists and druggists in the Post Office Directory contains such names as Inman's Stores, Ltd., St. Cuthbert's Stores, and others which had no right to be under the title of "Chemists and Druggists." He thought they should approach the editor of the Directory to have these put under a different heading, and confine the list of chemists and druggists to those who are actually chemists and druggists. He would exclude wholesale houses except those who have retail shops also.—Mr. Somerville, Mr. Glass, and Mr.

Forret spoke on the subject, and the Chairman, the Secretary, and Mr. Forret were appointed to wait on the editor.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.—The President, the Secretary, Mr. Lunan, Mr. Somerville, and Mr. Brindle were appointed a committee to arrange for the annual excursion, and the Trossachs was suggested as the district to be visited.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.—Consideration of this was postponed.

THE TITLE "CHEMIST."—The Chairman said with regard to the Pharmacy Bill that it was expected it would come before a Select Committee, and evidently their right to the word "chemist" would have to go. Could they not suggest another title and get it entered in the Pharmacy Act? He had thought of the words "dispensing chemist." The public understand that.—Mr. Duncan favoured the suggestion, so did Mr. Lunan, but the public, he added, do not understand the term. A title independent of the word chemist would be better—*e.g.*, "pharmacist." Mr. Glass asked how "medical chemist" would do, but "pharmacist" met with the favour of the meeting, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Forret favouring it, but the last-named said he would fight to the teeth for the title chemist and druggist, and he did not think it was hopelessly gone. As to this, Mr. J. R. Hill observed that it was a mistake to assume that because a Government Department indicated a view against a certain thing they were to accept that as being gone. The history of this legislation was almost without exception to this effect—that the Government Department had always been against chemists, and they had always had to fight it and would have to continue fighting. The officials had evidently got into their heads that the title chemist and druggist is the same as grocer or baker. It took a long time to drive into the head of a Government official that he is wrong. He thought it should be done, and should not be regarded as hopeless. He thought "pharmacist" a most expressive and comprehensive title, and one which took in all the functions of a chemist—dispensing and everything else. With regard to the Pharmacy Bill, Mr. Hill said the position seemed to be that the Government were not willing to tie themselves to the Society's Bill, and they proposed to refer their own Bill to a Select Committee. The point would be to get the reference to that Committee such as to enable them to submit the evidence they wanted to submit from the chemist's point of view. The subject dropped, and this was all the business.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association.

THERE was a large attendance of members at a special meeting of the above Association held in the Rooms, 94 West Regent Street, on March 27, when Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Edinburgh (Assistant Secretary in Scotland of the Pharmaceutical Society), delivered an address on current pharmaceutical topics. Mr. J. P. Gilmour (the President) was in the chair. Mr. Hill first spoke of

THE CUPBOARD SET APART FOR DANGEROUS ARTICLES referred to in the poisons regulations. It is common to speak of the "poison-cupboard," but useful to note that the actual designation has a wider significance, dangerous articles being more inclusive than poisons. Mr. Hill then mentioned the difficulty sometimes experienced in satisfying judges when technical questions relating to pharmacy are being dealt with, giving as an instance the dictum of Lord McLaren that the cupboard referred to in the regulations should contain nothing but scheduled poisons. Mr. Hill suggested that this stipulation might be met by dividing the cupboard into two distinct parts, one for scheduled poisons and the other for dangerous articles not included in the schedule. The cupboard should, as an additional precaution, be locked, and the key retained by a registered chemist.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS STANDARDS.

The origin of the first Sale of Food and Drugs Act was traced, and it was pointed out that the Act was directed against seriously fraudulent or injurious adulteration with guilty knowledge on the part of the offender. The administrative machinery of the new legislation involved the appointment of inspectors and public analysts, who speedily became a fresh factor in public life. Their work

brought about a higher ideal as a standard of quality and purity in commercial foods and drugs which was altogether commendable and beneficial. But there has not been wanting, on the part of some more active than prudent members of the new class of officials, a tendency to administer the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in a way entirely foreign to their original intention, and so as to be merely vexatious and oppressive.

There is a prevalent idea, on the part of both analysts and pharmacists, that for all articles mentioned therein the British Pharmacopœia fixes the standard, from which any deviation at all is an offence punishable under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The High Court case of Dickens *v.* Randerson might be pushed too far, as the only standard before the Court was that of the British Pharmacopœia. The B.P. is one standard, but not necessarily the only standard, for articles mentioned in it. The Acts do not define what is meant by adulteration, but leave it to the Court to determine, on the evidence in each case, whether the article sold comes under the description "nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded." It fixes no other standard, and the British Pharmacopœia is only useful as a guide in assisting the Court to determine this point. There is no statute which makes the British Pharmacopœia a standard in connection with the selling of drugs.

There is a widespread idea that Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, has the effect of enforcing the Pharmacopœia. The words are: "Any person who shall compound any medicines of the British Pharmacopœia except according to the formularies of the said Pharmacopœia, shall be liable to a penalty of five pounds." The emphasis is on the word "compound." It is not an offence under Section 15 to sell a preparation which has been compounded out of conformity with the formulary of the B.P. The Pharmacy Act permits no deviation from the strict letter of the pharmacopœial formularies. The Food and Drugs Acts, on the other hand, treat formularies as secondary, and aim solely at securing that the nature, substance, and quality of the article shall not be prejudicially affected. Subject to this requirement they contemplate and make allowance for a departure from a formulary both in regard to adding ingredients and abstracting them. Mr. Hill said that Section 15 appears to have fallen into desuetude owing to the practical difficulty in the way of proving an offence. That it is regarded as obsolete is suggested by the fact that, while, for example, the B.P. directs compound extract of colocynth to be made by exhausting colocynth with pure alcohol (60 per cent.), the Inland Revenue authorities specially sanction the use, in this and other similar cases, of methylated alcohol instead of pure alcohol. To do this is a contravention of the Pharmacy Act, but not of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts: though the official formula is not adhered to, the nature, substance, and quality of the compound extract of colocynth are not prejudicially affected. It would be contrary to the public interest, and fatal to the progress of medicine and pharmacy, to tie down pharmacists rigidly to the details of the Pharmacopœia in non-essential points. No sooner is a new Pharmacopœia issued than thoughtful and experienced pharmacists begin to devise improvements, and Mr. Hill mentioned some of these, saying that pending the issue of a new B.P. it would be intolerable to hold the pharmacist who sold such improved medicaments liable to a penalty of 20*l.* under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Where the name of a substance in the Pharmacopœia is also the name of a similar substance in common use, the purchaser ought to specify that it is the B.P. preparation he requires. Examples were given of syrup, soft-soap, sherry, liq. bismuthi, and chloric ether. Liquefied carbolic acid is another interesting example. The B.P. directs this to contain, by weight, 10 parts of water and 100 parts of carbolic acid. In these proportions the product becomes crystalline near 14° C., and consequently is frequently quite solid at what the B.P. calls ordinary temperature (10° C. to 21.1° C.). To obviate this difficulty it is customary to mix 12½ parts of water with 100 parts of carbolic acid. On the other hand, a purchaser demanding liquefied carbolic acid must be supplied with a liquid: a crystalline solid would not be of the nature of the article demanded. The vendor must therefore deviate from the strict proportions of the official formula, and, so

far as the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are concerned, he is justified in doing so.

It is worthy of note that those responsible for the British Pharmacopœia have emphatically declared that it is not intended as a standard or authority for domestic or household medicines under the Food and Drugs Acts.

It has been more than once suggested that there ought to be a Departmental Commission of the Board of Trade to fix suitable standards for the information of vendors and the guidance of those who have to administer the Acts. This is a matter requiring most careful deliberation, for when a definite limit is fixed there is always a danger that the lowest allowable will be adopted and thus the average quality of commodities be lowered. Such a Commission should include representatives of the General Medical Council, the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and of Ireland, and the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Hill also read notes on the Fraserburgh slander case and the butter-of-antimony case.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Sutherland said the poison-cupboard no longer meets the requirements of an ordinary chemist's business. Mr. Brodie gave an instance where a Glasgow shopkeeper had to pay 30s. to keep an action for a trivial infraction of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts out of court. Mr. Currie believed in making the inspectors pay a good price for their samples; he recently charged an inspector 2s. for a 6-oz. bottle of olive oil. Referring to cypher prescriptions, Mr. Currie related that a customer of his dispensed with a medical man's services because he wrote a cypher prescription.—A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hill for his interesting notes.

Poisonings.

THE fact that eight of the nineteen fatalities recorded during the past eight days were caused by unscheduled poisons is again a noteworthy feature of our periodical report. The mineral acids, hydrochloric and sulphuric, killed five persons, and three were poisoned by ammonia. The last-named poison was taken, with suicidal purpose in each case, by Florence Emma Thrush (26), of Bradford; by Mrs. Sarah Scudamore (45), of Bristol; and by Mrs. Annie Hearn (57), of Battersea. Spirit of salt was taken by Joel Hardy (59), a blacksmith, at Hoton, Leicestershire, who was going blind; by Emmanuel George Cole, a blacksmith, at Fernhurst; and by Mrs. Louisa Bird (34), of Burnham. Cole took the acid in mistake for a quinine-tonic. At the inquest on the body of Mrs. Bird it was stated that deceased sent a boy to Mr. J. N. Scowby, chemist and druggist, Burnham, for some prussic acid. Mr. Scowby sent the boy back to ask what it was for, saying he could not supply prussic acid. The boy returned presently saying the stuff was wanted for cleaning-purposes, and Mr. Scowby supplied hydrochloric acid, which the woman drank.—The sulphuric-acid cases were both investigated by Dr. F. J. Waldo at the City Coroner's Court on the same day. In one case a child, three years old, named Spencer, secured a bottle of the acid and drank some of the contents, dying in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In the other case the victim was a carman named Pearce (27), and it is supposed that he took the acid in mistake for nerve-tonic. At the inquest on the latter Dr. J. E. Roberts, house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's, thought poisons should be sold in a uniform kind of bottle of definite shape. The Coroner said there were two Bills now before the House of Commons dealing with the matter, a clause in one of them proposing to do what he had often suggested—namely, include sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and oxalic salts among the poisons already scheduled, but nothing was said as to a uniform bottle.—Four deaths were caused by carbolic acid; two were suicides—Sarah Knowles (19), of Burnley, and Hannah Staveley (16), of Liverpool. The others were not determined; Elizabeth Ann Nixon (42), of Liverpool, probably drank the acid in mistake while under the influence of drink; while the death of Mary Cairney (25), of Edinburgh, the fourth victim, has not yet been investigated.—William Dosseter Comper (48), an out-of-work stockbroker's clerk, poisoned himself with oxalic

acid; and the same poison caused the death of William Ambrose Duesbury (42), of Wolverhampton.—Ann Rosenberg, of Weston Point, poisoned herself with aconite liniment.—Strychnine was the poison taken by a Derry publican named Lamb. He obtained 10 grains from Mr. Joseph Kilpatrick, of Austin & Co., chemists, Ferryquay Street, by stating that it was to poison a dog. Deceased signed Mr. Kilpatrick's poison-register, which was produced at the inquest.—Mrs. Georgina Leachman (68), of Highgate, died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum taken in inadvertence.—An unknown man poisoned himself at Ancaster, where he was awaiting trial on a charge of fraud.—An inquest was held at the Islington Coroner's Court on March 28 with reference to the death of William Davis Lance (39), chemist and druggist, formerly of 207 Copenhagen Street, Caledonian Road, N. The widow said her husband had, since the death of his father two years ago, carried on the business on behalf of his mother. In consequence of the business not paying, he became in a very depressed condition and worried himself a great deal about it at times. There was no doubt he suffered from delusions, and on March 26 she found him ill and he told her he had taken poison. She called in the police and Dr. Bryce, who advised his removal to the Great Northern Central Hospital, where he died three hours afterwards. Witness found in the room a bottle of prussic acid unopened and a small phial that had contained morphine. Dr. A. C. Brown, resident medical officer at the Great Northern Central Hospital, said that death was due to morphine-poisoning, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

Perfumes.

THE manufacture of perfumes by the *enfleurage* process has many a time been described, but never, so far as we recollect, so poetically as by Maurice Maeterlinck. From an article by him on perfumes, translated by A. Teixeira de Mattos, and published in a recent weekly edition of the "Westminster Gazette," we extract the following:

Many writers, speaking of Grasse, have drawn the picture of that almost fairy-like industry which occupies the whole of a hard-working town, perched, like a sunlit hive, upon a mountain-side. They have told of the magnificent cart-loads of roses shot upon the threshold of the smoking factories, the great halls in which the sorters literally wade through the flood of petals, the less cumbersome but more precious arrival of the violets, tubercoses, acacias, jasmine, in wide baskets, which the peasant-women carry nobly on their heads. Lastly, they have described the different processes by which the flowers, each according to its character, are forced to deliver to the crystal the marvellous secrets of their hearts. We know that some of them—the roses, for instance—are accommodating and willing and give up their aroma with simplicity. They are heaped into huge boilers, tall as those of our locomotive engines, through which steam is made to pass. Little by little their essential oil, more costly than a jelly of pearls, oozes drop by drop into a glass tube, no wider than a goose-quill, at the bottom of the monstrous still, which resembles some mountain painfully giving birth to a tear of amber.

But the greater part of the flowers do not so easily allow their souls to be imprisoned. I shall not, in the wake of so many others, speak here of the infinitely varied tortures inflicted upon them to force them at length to surrender the treasure which they hide desperately in the depth of their corollas, nor enumerate the chemical-processes of extraction by means of petrol ether, sulphide of carbon, and so on. The great perfumers of Grasse, faithful to tradition, reject these artificial and almost unfair methods, which wound the soul of the flower. It will suffice to give an idea of the executioner's cunning and the obstinacy of some of the victims, to recall the pangs of the *enfleurage*, which, among others, the jonquil, the tuberose, the mignonette, and the jasmine are made to endure before they break silence. The torturer coats large plates of glass with a white fat, and spreads on this bed of humiliating pain the flowers to be questioned. As the result of what hypocritical manoeuvres, of what unctuous promises does the fat obtain their irreversible confidences? None can tell; but the fact remains that soon the too-trusting flowers have nothing more to lose. Forthwith they are removed and flung away as rubbish, and a new ingenuous heap takes their place on the insidious couch. These yield in their turn, and undergo the

same fate; others and yet others follow them; until, at last, the greedy and captious fat, saturated with perfumed confessions and admissions, refuses to plunder any further victims. It now becomes a matter of making the wan miser disgorge; for the fat strives, with all its shapeless and evasive energy, to retain the absorbed treasure. This is achieved, not without difficulty. The fat has base passions, which are its undoing. It is plied with alcohol, intoxicated, and ends by quitting its hold. The alcohol now possesses the mystery. No sooner has it the secrets in its custody than it, too, claims the right to impart them to none, to keep them for itself alone. It is attacked in its turn, tortured, evaporated, condensed; and, after all these adventures, the liquid pearl, pure, essential, inexhaustible and almost imperishable, is at last gathered on a crystal blade.

Photographic Notes.

By PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

A CENTENARY AND A JUBILEE.

July 26 of this year is the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Niepcé de St. Victor, one of the men who helped to lay the foundation of the science of photography. He was nephew of Nicéphore Niépce, the discoverer of the action of light on bitumen of Judea. May 15 is the jubilee of the pictorial photograph, for it was on that date in 1857 that Pouncey and Poitevin, the originators of the gum-bichromate and similar processes, took the prizes offered by the Duc de Luyons for the most permanent photograph.

EARLY PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. Thomas Bolas, the well-known photographic chemist, recently gave a series of lectures before the Royal Photographic Society on early photographic methods and processes. In the first of the lectures he discoursed on daguerreotype photographs. One of the most interesting parts of the lecture (at least, to a chemist) was the exhibition of old catalogues dealing with daguerreotype necessities. One was that of Messrs. Griffin & Co., published in 1852. Mention was also made of the debt the old photographers owed to Claudet, the man who brought daguerreotype portraiture to perfection. Claudet was the founder of the firm of Claudet & Houghton, from which has grown the extensive business of Houghtons, Ltd.

WINTHORPE SOMERVILLE'S VANADIUM TONER.

About three years ago Dr. Winthorpe Somerville introduced a process for obtaining olive-green tones by the interaction of salts of iron and vanadium with the silver deposit on bromide-papers. The formula is :

Vanadium chloride	...	...	gr. ij.
Ferric oxalate	...	...	gr. j.
Ferric chloride	...	...	gr. j.
Potassium ferricyanide	...	...	gr. ij.
Oxalic acid, sat. sol.	...	...	xxij.
Water	...	...	ijj.

Dissolve the iron salts in the saturated solution of oxalic acid to which the water has been added; add last the vanadium chloride, previously dissolved in a small quantity of hydrochloric acid.

Although the idea of the inventor of the process was to put into the photographer's hands a method whereby these pleasing green tones could be easily obtained, the final result depends considerably on the skill and artistic taste of the operator, with the result that a great many amateurs have utterly failed to obtain the fine green tones, and a proportionate number of chemists have been perplexed by the curious results obtained by their customers. To a recent number of the "Photogram" Dr. Somerville contributes a paper dealing with his process, and pointing out some of the reasons why so many photographers do not always succeed in producing the desired tones. The following points are abstracted as being likely to assist chemists in answering the questions of their customers :

1. Vanadium chloride deteriorates fairly rapidly in a weak solution of hydrochloric acid. It is therefore better to make the solution as required, by dissolving a piece of vanadium chloride about as big as a pea (the exact proportion of this salt in the solution is not of great importance) in 20 minims of concentrated hydrochloric acid.
2. The vanadium chloride should be in the form of a green pasty mass, and should be kept in a well-stoppered bottle in the dark.

3. Avoid excess of acid, as it has a tendency to bleach the print.

4. The ferric oxalate must be perfectly pure.

5. Toning should continue for not less than three minutes, and may be prolonged to six or seven minutes.

6. Toning and washing should preferably be performed in daylight, or it may be done in incandescent gaslight, but not by yellow gaslight or incandescent electric light, as it is impossible to judge the appearance of the green in a yellow light.

7. Gaslight-papers tone much quicker, and give a much poorer tone, than bromide-paper.

8. Wash either in slowly running water or in frequent changes.

9. Washing is prolonged by the fact that the stain from the ferricyanide must be eliminated.

The last object may be achieved, however, much more rapidly by immersing the print in a 5-per-cent. solution of potassium citrate, which salt discharges the blue tint and reveals the green almost immediately.

Medical Gleanings.

Kala-Azar.

PROFESSOR LEONARD ROGERS, I.M.S., of Calcutta, has recently concluded a series of lectures on kala-azar, the black fever of Assam, and the "British Medical Journal" (1907, I., 582), in commenting on them and the parasite which is believed to be the cause of the fever, says :

The disease is a terrible scourge, and, as is the case with regard to so many other tropical scourges, prevention is the great aim to keep in view, the various lines of treatment at present hitherto tried being of little avail. Bentley's figures for Assam, for instance, give the extraordinarily high death-rate of 96 per cent. Arsenic seems to be the only drug that does any good, and its effects are only temporary; quinine has been considered useless by most of those who have used it, though the lecturer states that he has found it of benefit. Atoxy is, as he suggests, worthy of trial.

Digitalis Preparations.

THE "Hospital," in an article on the standardisation of digitalis preparations, says neither the chemist nor the doctor can tell beforehand that the required active principle is present in the B.P. tincture :

This is a very serious matter. In many of the cases in which the drug is needed, the conditions are too urgent to allow time for experimenting on the patient to find out whether this or that sample of digitalis is the more active. The activity of any given sample should be known with certainty beforehand. In other words, the preparations of digitalis, to be ideal, should be standardised.

Balsam of Peru for Scabies.

MAJOR F. J. W. PORTER, R.A.M.C., communicates to the "British Medical Journal" the following method used at Colchester Barracks for treating scabies. During a year fifty-one cases were treated with uniform success :

The patient should lie in a very hot bath for at least half an hour, and be thoroughly scrubbed with flannel and ordinary soap by a reliable orderly. Particular attention should be paid to parts which are obviously much affected by the disease. He is then quickly dried and varnished all over with a mixture of balsam of Peru 3 oz. and glycerin 1 oz. This application—best applied by a soft, worn nail-brush—is well rubbed into the skin. The above quantity will be found sufficient to varnish an ordinary-sized man. He then puts on hospital clothing, the cotton shirt being worn next the skin. His ordinary clothing and his barrack bedding are sent to be disinfected. In very bad cases it is advisable to give a second rubbing to the worst places next morning.

Eczema.

No doubt, says Dr. Henry Waldo in the "Brit. Med. Jour." (1907, I., 494), various food toxins and the products of imperfect metabolism and malassimilation by circulating in the blood can produce erythema as well as other conditions of the skin, and if they cannot often produce an eczema, they may aggravate it and possibly produce it in a predisposed subject. To counteract this tendency diet the patient, and prescribe correctives, of which salicin is one of the best in these cases. Water taken between meals is also helpful. All that is required locally are quieting and protective applications.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., April 4.

A S this is a broken week on the drug and chemical markets, business has been below the normal proportions, although in certain directions there is a steady undercurrent of trade. Values, as a rule, still tend upwards, as will be seen from the table below, and this in turn renders buyers cautious. Among the fine drugs and chemicals, the advance in all citrates, as a result of the continued rise in raw material, takes the lead. Soda tartarata and pulv. seidlitz are also higher. The anticipated advance of 3d. in morphine salts was announced to-day, as a result of the rise in opium; the latter is regarded as being "overdone" in some quarters, and a reaction would not be surprising. Quinine continues nominal, as regards both secondhands and makers' prices. Norwegian cod-liver oil is weaker again in view of continued good fishing. Cannabis indica is 6d. dearer. Dragon's-blood is scarce and inquired for, and cascara sagrada remains firm. Squill is very dear on the spot. Copper sulphate and coconut oil are at prices more favourable to buyers. The tendency of values is as follows :

Higher	Firmer	Easier
Bismuth citrate	Menthol	Antimony
Cannabis indica	Squill	Coconut oil
Citrates		Cod-liver oil
Morphine salts		Copper sulphate
Opium		Pepper, white
Pulv. seidlitz		(c.i.f.)
Soda tart.		Thymol

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, April 2 :—The opium market has again advanced, and the quotations are now from 11s. 2d. to 11s. 10d. per lb. as to quality. Sellers are few.

BERGEN, April 3, 6.20 P.M. :—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the beginning of the season now amounts to 21,127,000, against 31,823,000 at the corresponding date of 1906. The yield of steam-refined oil is now 19,313 barrels, against 26,393 barrels at the same time of last year. The above figures show a yield of 4,435,000 cod and 4,623 barrels for the week, which is considered satisfactory for Easter. The fishing at Lofoten still continues to yield well, and the market is rather weaker again at 85s. per barrel f.o.b. for finest non-freezing Lofoten oil.

NEW YORK, April 4 :—The drug-market is active. Opium has advanced a further 20c. per lb. to \$4.00 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Peppermint oil in bulk is a shade weaker at \$2.15 per lb. Jalap is also easier at 16c. per lb. Copoiba is scarce at 80c. for pure South American, and \$1.40 for Para. Dandelion is still scarce at 30c. per lb., and buchu is active at 25c. per lb. for round.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market has scarcely as yet resumed normal proportions after the holidays. The general tone, however, is steady, and values all round maintain a firm tone. The general demand, both for home and export, considering all things, is good.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA continues on the quiet side, with nominal quotations, as follows: Beckton, 11l. 18s. 9d. to 12l.; Beckton terms, 11l. 15s.; London, 11l. 17s. 6d.; Leith, 11l. 18s. 9d. to 12l.; and Hull, 11l. 15s.

BAARIUM-PRODUCTS meet with a steady consumptive demand, while prices continue very firm, owing to the scarcity of the raw mineral, carbonate of barytes, or witherite, and also owing to the high cost of fuel. It seems very unlikely that any change in these respects will take place at an early date, and consequently any alteration in values is likely to be in an upward direction. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste-form, 6l. 15s. to 7l. 10s. per ton in 8 to 9 cwt. casks. Pure blanc fixe, dried and in powder-form, 8l. 15s. to 9l. 15s. per ton in 7 to 8 cwt. casks. Mineral sulphate of barytes without alteration at 40s. to 100s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Chloride of barium, 7l. 10s. to 8l. 10s. per ton in original casks. Pure precipitated carbonate of barytes, 7l. to 8l. per ton in bags. Crude calcined sulphide of barium, 70 to 75 per cent., 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton. Hydrate of barium crystals, 13l. to 14l. per ton in 6 to 7 cwt. casks. Fused concentrated hydrate of barium, solid, 56 to 60 per cent. quality, 13l. 10s. to 15l. per ton in 5 to 6 cwt. drums. Same quality, in crushed condition and in special drums, 30s. per ton extra. Nitrate of barium crystals, 19l. to 20l. per ton, and powdered 19l. 5s. to 20l. 5s. per ton in 6 to 7 cwt. casks.

Continental Markets.

ACETANILIDE.—A strong demand for abroad has further strengthened the market, and a fresh advance of 5m. per 100 kilos. is now asked, which, in view of the strong position for raw material, is expected to be maintained.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID.—A fresh advance of 35m. per 100 kilos. is announced by the makers, whose quotations now range from 460m. to 550m. per 100 kilos. It will be remembered an advance was made at the beginning of March.

AMMON. CHLOR. is still very scarce. The factories have disposed of their production for several months forward, and partly for the whole year. A few small parcels may be found here and there, which cannot, however, influence the generally firm tendency of the market. For technically pure crystals 54m. and for chemically pure 61m. to 63m. per 100 kilos. is asked.

ARSENIC.—White powder is still very scarce, the makers having disposed of their production over a long period. The export movement is, as it was before, regular and strong. The large trade requirements are mostly supplied from second hands, who require something like 76m. per 100 kilos. It is very probable that still higher prices must be reckoned with later.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—No fresh arrivals have taken place, and as stocks are extremely limited 500m. per 100 kilos. and more is asked for Maracaibo.

CITRIC ACID.—In consequence of a lessened demand the market is decidedly easier, and spot goods to-day can be bought at 410m., and for delivery over 1907 at 380m. per 100 kilos.

HELIOTROPE.—The appreciation in the value of raw material renders it advisable to cover for prompt requirements at the present price of about 13m. per kilo.

OXALIC ACID.—The scarcity continues, although it has not come to an absolute dearth. A movement of continuous equalisation is in progress in that the quantities which are assured by contract are distributed among the industries that must be supplied. Naturally this, again, has an ever-recurring demand as a consequence. It happens that the same goods pass through several hands before they come to the consumer, and a progressive appreciation in price is the further result.

QUILLIA.—After people became better acquainted with the critical situation existing in Chile, the large consumers in Germany were quickly persuaded to pay the higher prices asked, so that a good business was done at from 44m. to 45m. per 100 kilos. for spot and near deliveries. Up to the present there has been absolutely nothing offered from Chile ex first hands, and, as a small and very late "stripping" is expected, further progressive prices are looked for in view of the season's demand for consumption which is about to commence. Cut goods are quoted 50m. to 52m. per 100 kilos.

TARTARIC ACID.—For some time there has been a report of a possible rise in prices, but no clear intention of this can be obtained from the Convention. The price as it stands is a low one, as compared with the high price of citric acid. The consumption has also increased, and in any case lower prices are not to be looked for, so there appears to be no risk in providing for a long period forward.

THYMOL.—Prices for raw material for the present spring gathering are rather lower. Shipments at the earliest can probably only take place in the course of next month, in spite of which there is now a reduction in thymol crystals, making the article obtainable at 13.50m. per kilo. Most of the available raw material appears to have found buyers, who will determine the quantities available for the future.

WAX. CARNAUBA, has weakened under lessened demand. Available goods are quoted 332.50m. per 100 kilos. for grey (duty unpaid), and 350m. per 100 kilos. for fatty grey (duty unpaid). For shipment offers are somewhat lower.

ACID, ACETYL SALICYLIC is very firm at from 2s. 0*½*d. per lb. for half-ton lots, up to 2s. 5d. for small quantities.

ACID, CITRIC, remains exceedingly scarce at from 2s. to 2s. 1d. for English, and 1s. 11*½*d. to 2s. for foreign.

ALOES.—Fifty boxes Curaçao have arrived, and will probably be offered next week.

ANTIMONY.—Japanese crude is cheaper at 60*l.* to 62*l.* 10s. spot, and regulus is quoted 98*l.* to 100*l.*

BENZOIN.—Some 140 packages have arrived from Penang, part consisting of Sumatra and part Palembang. Qualities of Sumatra from 6*l.* and upwards are scarce.

BISMUTH CITRATE has been advanced 6*d.* per lb. to 7*s.*, with the usual reduction for quantities. Bismuth ammon. cit. in scales has also been advanced to 9s. 6*d.*, and the solution to 8*½*d. per lb.

CAMPHOR is firm, but quiet. English refiners are only able to book orders for July delivery onwards, there being nothing available for prompt delivery from first hand; the nominal price is 4s. 9*d.* for bells. A few cases of Japanese 1-oz. tablets are obtainable at 4s. 11*d.* to 5s. spot.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Dearer. One importer having cleared out his stock of Bombay tops, advantage has been taken by another importer (the only first-hand holder) to raise his price by 6*d.* to 4s. 6*d.* per lb. It is said the Indian export-duty was again increased from April 1, but in well-informed quarters this statement is not credited. Moreover, if the duty has been increased, every effort would be made to ship as much as possible prior to its imposition.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The fact that some large orders were placed previous to the holidays gives the spot-market a firm tone, and nothing appears to be obtainable under 40s. either for spot or arrival.

CHAMOMILES.—Stocks are slowly becoming absorbed at the principal producing centres, and by the end of the month it is anticipated higher prices will prevail.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe have been as follows :

March.

	Amst. lb.		Amst. lb.
1907 ...	940,000	1903 ...	1,050,000
1906 ...	784,000	1902 ...	691,000
1905 ...	1,477,000	1901 ...	875,000
1904 ...	506,000		

January-March.

1907 ...	3,801,000	1903 ...	2,304,000
1906 ...	2,125,000	1902 ...	2,155,000
1905 ...	2,984,000	1901 ...	2,623,000
1904 ...	2,423,000		

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—The stock at the Crutched Friars warehouse on April 4 amounted to 66 packages, all told, comprising 26 of block, 20 of Zanzibar drop, and 20 of *reed*. Of the above 26 packages only about seven packages are in first hands.

FERRI ET AMMON. CIT. has advanced a further 1*d.* to 2*s.* per lb., and the price of *virid* is now 2*s.* 6*d.* True citrate of iron is also dearer at 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

GALLS.—Chinese are lower, with sellers at 50*s.*, c.i.f., for April-May shipment.

GAMBIER.—Cubes are offered at from 30*s.* to 31*s.* for good No. 1.

GAMBOGE.—No further arrivals have taken place since last week.

IPECACUANHA is quiet, in view of the auctions next week, and prices are without material alteration; 34 bales of Rio have arrived from Monte Video, also six of Minas.

Liq. BISMUIHI ET AMMON. CIT. has been advanced *½**d.* per lb. to 8*½*d.

MENTHOL.—There is a bullish feeling in several quarters, and holders anticipate higher prices shortly; 8*s.* 6*d.* appears to be the general price at which there are actual sellers of "Kobayashi" on the spot, but probably a little could be had at 8*s.* 4*½*d. The price for shipment is 9*s.* 4*d.*, c.i.f., for Kobayashi.

OIL, CASTOR.—Hull make is quoted at 33*l.* per ton for first pressing for prompt delivery, April 32*l.* 10*s.*, May 32*l.*, June 31*l.* 10*s.*, and July to December 30*l.* per ton in barrels, ex-wharf London. Seconds, 1*l.* per ton less; cases, 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton extra.

MORPHINE SALTS.—The anticipated advance took place to-day (Thursday), makers raising their prices by 3*d.* per oz., the following being the rates :

		100-oz. Contracts over 3 months.	250-oz. Contr. etc. over 6 months.
Morphine acetate	... s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
" hydrochlor. cryst.	... 5 9	5 8	5 7
" pulv.	5 11	5 10	5 9
" meconate	... 5 9	5 8	5 7
" pur. cryst.	7 2	7 1	7 0
" precip.	7 4	7 3	7 2
" sulph. cryst.	5 11	5 10	5 9
" pulv.	5 9	5 8	5 7
" tart.	7 2	7 1	7 0

The above prices are per oz. net cash in fourteen days, no falling clause.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The continued good fishing at Lofoten (as will be noted from our cablegram) has again led to an easier feeling all round, quotations being from 88*s.* to 90*s.* per barrel, c.i.f., for new Lofoten non-freezing oil for prompt shipment, and on the spot 88*s.*, and probably less, will buy 1906 oil. Business has, however, been at a standstill owing to the holidays. Confirming his letter of March 23, our Bergen correspondent, writing on Monday, March 25, states that the reports received from the cod-fisheries for the week indicate a fair increase in the catch. Indeed, the augmentation is much greater than was expected, and has to some extent changed the situation on the oil-market. The total reports up to date are as follows :

	1907	1906	1905
Catch of cod (millions)	... 16.5	27.3	17.0
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	14,700	22,700	3,050
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.)	6,700	7,200	2,900

The official Lofoten report states, however, that the cod are now spawning, from which it may be inferred that they will not stay much longer on the coast of the Lofoten Islands, retiring as a rule to deeper waters. The prospects for the Finmarken fishing are considered to be very good, as cod have been found at nearly every fishing-station along this extensive coast. The Finmarken fishing is, however, still more subject to the caprice of wind and weather. In view of the above circumstances it may readily be imagined that the tendency of the market is decidedly easier. The price for unrefined oil has fallen by 5*s.* per barrel, and 90*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, is about the nominal value for finest non-congealing oil. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 2,015 barrels, against 3,255 barrels at the corresponding date of last year. Writing again on March 30, our Bergen correspondent states that "owing to the holidays no statistics will appear before April 2. The Lofoten cod-fishing is still going on, but as the cod is on the point of spawning the close of the Lofoten fishing may be expected at any moment. From Finmarken the news is still satisfactory. The oil-market continues firm and prices are well maintained, as the demand for prompt delivery has been livelier than expected. Finest Lofoten non-congealing oil is still quoted at 86*s.* per barrel f.o.b. Bergen." (See cablegram for latest price.)

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—It is reported from Australia that the price of *Globulus* oil ought to be at least 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., or otherwise the business is not worth doing. For large quantities offers from England of 1*s.* per lb. to 1*s.* 2*d.* have been refused for genuine *globulus*, and one distiller complains that Victorian oil mixed with *globulus* is sold on the London market at 1*s.* per lb. Owing to the low and unremunerative prices a combine was hinted at in Victoria last year, but nothing definite has transpired.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Retail sales of good Wayne County oil in tins have been made at 9*s.* spot, and for H.G.H. from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 9*d.* is quoted, Japanese offering at 5*s.* 7*½**d.*

OILS, FIXED.—*Linsseed* is firm at 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot for London pipes, and 22*s.* 7*½**d.* to 22*s.* 9*d.* for barrels. *Rape* is quiet at 30*s.* 6*d.* to 31*s.* for ordinary brown, and 32*s.* 6*d.* for refined. *Jamba* is 30*s.* 6*d.* to 31*s.*, and *Ravison* 28*s.* *Coconut* is 1*s.* easier at 42*s.* per cwt. for Ceylon, and

6d. for Cochin at 46s. 6d. spot. Petroleum is unaltered, and Turpentine closes at 51s. 6d. for American.

OPUM.—In view of the fresh advance in Smyrna, most holders have withdrawn from the market, and there is little business to be done in view of the small stocks here. For good Smyrna druggists' 11s. 6d. is said to have been refused. Good Persian paste has been sold at 11s., but 11s. 6d. is now wanted.

SMYRNA, March 29.—The sales amount to 16 cases, comprising eight cases Karahissar t.q. on speculation and eight cases Yerli and Karahissar for the Continent. Sellers have retired from the market, and unless extreme prices are offered no one at present can be tempted to part with stock. Weather continues very cold, and unfavourable for further sowings. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 3,188 cases, against 1,478 at same period last year.

POTASH CITRATE is 1d. per lb. dearer at 2s. for B.P. powder or granular.

PULV. SEIDLITZ has been advanced 2s. 3d. per cwt. to 67s. in 28-lb. parcels, and to 64s. 9d. in 5-cwt. casks.

QUININE.—Business continues at a standstill in second hands, buyers and sellers alike being indifferent. Makers' quotation is unchanged at 10d. per oz., and from second hands the nominal quotation for B. & S. and/or Brunswick remains at 8d.

The exports from Germany during the twelve months ended during January 1907 amounted to 22,300 kilos. [The German monthly accounts are now made out in accordance with the classification of the Customs tariff which came into force on March 1, 1906, and give no detailed comparison with former periods.]

The landings in London during March amounted to 129,392 oz. and the deliveries to 10,880 oz., leaving a stock on March 31 of 3,671,536 oz., against 2,842,912 oz. in 1906.

At the auction held at Batavia on April 3, 4,368 kilos. Ed. II. quinine sulphate were offered and sold at an average price of 12f. per kilo. (=3 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Amsterdam unit), against 12.50f. per kilo. (=4 cents. Amsterdam unit) paid at the previous auction.

SARSAPARILLA.—Another small parcel of grey Jamaica is close at hand, so that a fair assortment will be on offer next week. Six serons Crown M.C. Honduras have arrived, and ten packages from Guayaquil.

SHELLAC.—Business has been on a small scale, owing to the holidays, but prices are without material change. On the spot good genuine Orange TN is quoted 214s. to 215s., and good and fine Orange at from 240s. to 255s. spot. A.C. Garnet is quoted 200s., and GAL 190s. spot. Futures have been neglected, and are lower.

SODA TARTARATA has been advanced 3s. per cwt. to 80s. for B.P. crystals or powder in 28-lb. parcels, or 3s. less in 5-cwt. casks.

SODIUM CITRATE has advanced to 2s. 2d. per lb.

Soy sells slowly on the spot at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gal., according to quality.

SPICES.—Owing to the holidays, no spice-sales were held this week, and privately business has been dull in all departments. Fair Singapore Pepper on the spot is quoted 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. per lb., and for shipment May-July and June-August shipments have been sold at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. d/w. Sellers of fair White Singapore ask 7d. spot, and for shipment prices are lower, the sales including 30 tons at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. d/w. Arrowroot is slow, good manufacturing St. Vincent offering at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Zanzibar Cloves have been quiet, prices remaining steady. The sales include June-August delivery at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., and sellers; for arrival September-November shipment has changed hands at 7d. c.i.f. d/w, and buyers.

SPUILL.—Very scarce on the spot, at 1s. 3d. for good white and 1s. for brownish.

SULPHUR.—An advice from Messina, dated March 25, states that the Consorzio has advanced prices a trifle. At the end of March the definite Administration is to be elected, and they will probably deal with the difficult problem of balancing production and consumption. A favourable feature is that the production in Sicily decreased by 69,000 tons in 1906, being 470,000 tons against 539,000 tons, and the production in 1907 is not expected to exceed that of 1906. The total shipments of crude and refined sulphur during February were 32,659 tons, against 36,115 tons in 1906, or 3,456 tons less; during January and February shipments were 54,441 tons, or 9,742 less than in 1906. The above

decrease is due to the closing of the American market. The quotations for sulphur in bulk are as follows:—Crude, best seconds, unmixed, 83s.; ditto thirds, 77s. 9d. per ton of 1,030 kilos. Refined in block (in bulk) 84s. 9d., ditto in bags of about 55 kilos. gross 90s. 3d., ditto in sticks in 1-cwt. bags 93s. 6d.; flowers, in 1-cwt. bags 109s. 6d.; commercial ditto 93s. 6d.; ground commercial in 1-cwt. bags 92s. 9d., and best seconds 89s. per ton of 1,015 kilos. f.o.b. Sicily.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger is firmer at from 29s. to 30s. for good bright, while Cochin split bulbs sell slowly at 11s. 6d. per cwt.

WAX, JAPAN.—Spot sales have been made at 65s. per cwt. The exports from Japan during the twelve months ended December 1906 amounted to 3,913,626 kin, against 3,158,188 kin in 1905 and 3,517,565 kin in 1904.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of March 1907, and to the stocks on March 30:

	March		Stocks		1907	
	Landed	Delivd.	1907	1906	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs, etc.	114	81	243	403	252	338
".....gourds	—	—	192	147	364	172
Aniseed, star....cs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot ....pkgs	2,039	935	5,945	9,391	4,310	2,723
Balsams .. cks, etc.	4	55	423	492	14	84
Calumba .....bgs	54	87	224	102	54	223
Camphor.....pkgs	1,095	475	1,420	271	2,569	2,055
Cardamoms	141	50	429	529	408	215
Cinchona....."	568	1,091	4,727	6,618	1,497	1,814
Cocculus indicus .."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochineal	141	50	429	529	408	215
Cubeb	—	9	524	471	—	16
Dragon's-blood...	30	29	66	85	32	71
Galls....."	1,160	396	2,145	454	1,805	972
Gums—						
Ammoniacum .."	14	—	24	4	14	1
Animi	89	132	138	260	251	304
Arabic	377	962	7,860	5,834	2,917	2,958
Asaefitida....."	172	38	492	995	458	324
Benzoin	161	181	941	569	497	592
Copal....."	4,949	5,078	13,748	18,263	11,327	13,142
Damar	732	426	2,629	1,950	1,728	1,797
Galbanum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge	15	14	55	11	24	53
Guaiacum	10	6	58	59	17	8
Kauri ... tons net	197	250	1,133	1,213	685	917
Kino.....pkgs	—	—	58	67	—	1
Mastich	28	5	24	20	28	11
Myrrh, E.I.	74	26	346	234	192	54
Olibanum	232	375	2,130	1,791	584	900
Sandarac	52	115	556	619	336	365
Tragacanth...	2,312	1,670	5,504	6,274	4,690	4,282
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena .."	70	27	90	60	87	51
E.I. ("Johore") .."	—	12	12	16	78	84
Matto Grosso .."	13	12	48	114	18	34
Minas	22	37	37	31	67	48
Jalap.....bls	—	19	31	70	4	22
Nux vomica...pkgs	168	56	222	150	51	84
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star... cs	—	14	36	98	10	32
*Cassia....."	52	8	68	57	72	22
Castor.....pkgs	153	116	249	221	397	423
Coconut .. tons	140	114	190	196	298	235
Olive .. cks, etc.	322	200	701	799	513	529
Palm.....tons	—	1	1	—	4	4
Quinine	8,087	680	229,471	177,682	40,804	17,923
Rhubarb	68	63	193	150	177	181
Sarsaparilla ....bls	148	82	108	79	274	234
Seuna....."	227	205	1,542	2,621	899	753
Shellac....."	4,663	3,765	11,755	18,539	11,624	12,218
Turmeric.....tons	16	30	232	183	49	66
Wax—						
Bees' .. ....pkgs	396	587	1,558	1,315	1,351	1,730
Vegetable....."	£0	10	239	134	60	125

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

FRENCH ALCOHOL TAX.—The "Journal Officiel" of March 30 publishes a decree fixing the rate of the tax on the manufacture of industrial alcohol in France for the year 1908 at 2.07f. per hectolitre of pure alcohol.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Letters in Brief.

DRUG-CONTRACTS.—A Large Ratepayer (73/46) agrees with "G. H. D.'s" remarks in our issue of March 23, and thinks the question of manufacturers and wholesalers supplying guardians so very much below retailers should be ventilated.

PHARMACY LEGISLATION.—T. C. (74/21) writes: "It is a great pity that no progress is being made with the Pharmacy Bill. I am afraid Bloomsbury Square requires a good sweeping-brush and a lot of new blood. I am inclined to agree on that point with Mr. Jas. Reid. Anyhow, I do hope we will be placed in a more secure position than we are in at present."

Jalap.

SIR,—The article in your issue of March 30 by Mr. T. G. Joyce is important in that it calls attention to a very great difficulty that exists at the present time in complying with the pharmacopeial requirements. When in 1901 I read a paper, referred to by Mr. Joyce, before the British Pharmaceutical Conference on the Pharmacopeia requirements for jalap, I alluded to the deterioration which appeared to be taking place in the root, in the hope that such attention might result in an improvement in supplies, assuming that the deterioration was due to causes which could by attention be easily remedied.

I do not think it would be right to judge of the jalap now being produced by that which is found on the English market. It should be borne in mind that the appraiser of drugs in the Port of New York rejects any jalap that does not reach the United States Pharmacopeia percentage of resin—namely, 8 per cent.—although latterly, on some strong representations that this standard is obtainable with very great difficulty, and the price of such jalap is highly disproportionate to its resin-value, a somewhat lower percentage has been passed. I have been called upon to report on many samples offered in London, and in the majority of cases I am confident they were the rejections of New York. These have averaged slightly under 6 per cent. It would be very interesting to ascertain the reason of the deterioration, for it seems a pity that so valuable a drug should be allowed to pass into disrepute through insufficient knowledge or care in its collection and preparation for the market.

Mr. Joyce refers to another difficulty also as regards the proportion soluble in ether. The British Pharmacopœia does not admit of a greater proportion than 10 per cent. The last edition of the United States Pharmacopœia allows of a proportion of 1.5 in 8 per cent. of resin—namely, over 16½ per cent. The wording of the test, however, for ether-soluble resin is not by any means a fortunate one. The proportion soluble should be stated in ratio to the total resin, and not as a definite percentage as now set out. For example, a jalap that has recently passed through my hands contained 13.1 per cent. of total resin, of which 16.3 per cent. was soluble in ether, and such a specimen would therefore have been rejected by the actual wording of the United States Pharmacopœia requirement.

Yours faithfully,

Southwark, April 2.

JOHN C. UMLEY.

Colonial Reciprocity.

SIR,—Among the subjects to be discussed at the coming Colonial Conference is that of the universal recognition

throughout the British Empire of various degrees and qualifications—*inter alia*, of course, will come up those of pharmacy. May I ask you to be good enough to notify all Colonial chemists, members of any Pharmaceutical Society, who may be at home to send me their names and addresses with a view to pushing this question at the coming Conference?

Truly yours,

WM. HUSTLER,
Member Pharmaceutical Society New South Wales.
212 West Princes Street, Glasgow, W.

Pictures as a Source of Liability.

SIR,—The interesting point to which you draw attention on p. 486 of your issue of March 30 has not, so far as we know, been raised since 1895. It did, however, at that time come under official notice in connection with a pictorial advertisement of a toothache-remedy. All that our correspondent then did was to suppress the "Agonising" illustration. Apart from the fact that disclosure would now be necessary in connection with the word "toothache," the official view appears to be quite consistent. We referred to this matter on p. 326 of our 1895 catalogue, and subjoin the paragraph:

The value of pictorial representation is now appreciated more keenly than at any previous period by traders having merchandise to sell—and desirous to carry to the mind of the casual observer immediate conviction of the value of their wares. Inventors of foods, soaps, or medicines are notoriously among those who make free use of pictorial illustrations with but little descriptive reading-matter. Pictures designed to recommend a medicine are clearly within the statutory definition "public advertisement," a fact which has sometimes been overlooked. A correspondent has placed before us two card-headings, one (a) representing the face of a man suffering pain, and marked "before using," and beside this the same face looking cheerful and happy and marked "after using"; the other (b) representing one face only—viz., that of a man in pain. The exhibition of the first card would, it was officially stated, involve the liability of the preparation to medicine stamp-duty, but such a result would not follow upon the display of the second.

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, LTD.

[We are also reminded that "Alpe" mentions the matter.—EDITOR.]

Diphtheria Statistics.

SIR,—I have read "Xrayser's" comment on my remarks, and with your permission I may point out that the statistical method adopted was selected by Dr. Hadwen in his criticism of the serum-treatment of diphtheria, and in order that I might expose his unfair assumptions I was compelled to follow the same lines. The croup figures may be "convenient," but there is no getting away from the fact that twenty years ago cases of membranous croup were registered as croup, whereas similar cases are now registered as diphtheria. "Convenient" or otherwise, no statistical method would stand a moment's investigation were this fact ignored. I would have preferred, with "Xrayser," to base the statistics on the proportion of deaths to cases, for in such a comparison the evidence is so overwhelming that there cannot be a shadow of a doubt as to the result of the treatment being eminently satisfactory. I agree with "Xrayser" that the severity of diphtheria varies in different districts from year to year, and indeed there are those who believe that a different type of the disease seems to appear from time to time, but the safest plan for eliminating these exceptional years and getting at a true average is to take as long periods as possible for comparison. In a general way "Xrayser" is quite right in ascribing a lower death-rate to improved sanitary conditions, but diphtheria is one of the diseases that thrive on imperfect plumbing, and, paradoxical though it may appear, the greater the refinement of our sanitary systems, the greater the risk of spreading diphtheria, so long as the average British plumber is what he is.

Yours truly,

THOMAS MABEN.

April 2.

The Government Bill.

SIR,—When I first read this Bill I thought it must be the post-prandial effort of some person or persons unknown, but when one gives it further consideration one does find some sort of method in it. It is not always easy to follow the tortuous working of the modern statesman's mind, but

If there is really any method in the madness of this Bill I should say it consists in this—that the Government has decided to supply the people with a highly trained body of pharmacists—and then leave the people to support these men or untrained men, as they have a mind. Now, had this Bill been the first Bill introduced which dealt with pharmacy, I do not say that it would have been unjust, although I still think it would have been foolish, but it is not the initial Pharmacy Bill. On the other hand, every chemist who has qualified during nearly half a century has qualified under Acts which state clearly that none but qualified men can call themselves chemists or practise as chemists, and to introduce legislation of a contrary character now is to undermine vested interests which are far more important than mere money interests can be, and constitutes a step on the part of the Government which is not only unjust and undignified, but altogether unworthy of any body of statesmen which claims to be possessed of reasonable fair-mindedness and intelligence. It would be more honourable for the Government to drop the question altogether than to find a way out of its difficulties which entails grave injustice on an honourable body of men, without serving the public interest in any way.

It is not possible that the Government has overlooked companies in this Bill by inadvertence. The Bill, such as it is, must be a deliberate effort on the part of the Government still further to restrict chemists without touching limited companies at all.

Even these restrictions would constitute some kind of demarcation between chemists and ignorant men if the people would pause to think; but how does the Government think it is going to protect the people in this way, when a member of it says he prefers the glitter and shine of the place conducted by ignorance to the quieter and more subdued tone which ever characterises knowledge? Further, to what kind of reasoning does the Government submit itself when it hopes to set up a highly qualified body of pharmacists of whose services the people may avail themselves only if they choose? What man would be fool enough to submit himself to examination only to become penalised and hampered by legislation, when he can get all the privileges of qualification by remaining outside the law, and escape all the hampering and penalising restrictions entailed in a legal position?

If glitter and shine are to be placed in a position of greater advantage than knowledge and legality, by all means let us satisfy the cravings of such men as Lord Crewe, and throw our money and brains into the production of glitter and shine. It would be better to have no pharmacy law at all than to have law which practically penalises qualification and knowledge and places a premium on ignorance and inexperience.

It would not be difficult to show that this Bill would practically be the end of pharmacy law in this country. It finds limited companies outside the law and leaves them there. The hampering restrictions which apply to ordinary chemists do not, and shall not, apply to these highly favoured companies. What is the natural result of legislation of this kind? Why, simply that every man who has branch businesses will convert himself into a limited company, and place himself outside the law. In time the Pharmacy Acts will apply to none but men in districts so remote from civilisation that neither pharmacy nor limited-company law is very well known.

Whatever view the Government may take of this Bill, its effect would be to starve out knowledge and professionalism in the interests of ignorance and tradeism, and if a responsible Government is doing this in the opening years of the twentieth century without recognising the drift of its own deliberate act, then indeed intelligence in this country must be on the wane; if it is doing this with its eyes open, the foundations of justice and honour are sapped, and a great empire has already begun to decline.

For the future the first thing to strike one is that the Government is inflicting a fresh injustice on us in driving us before a Committee of Inquiry with a Bill like this tied round our necks. It is, whether the Government know or not, the initial step in the engineering of a report adverse to us. This is what we have had to complain of most of all—that in every step taken so far we have been denied free discussion in the House of Commons, and submitted to

various processes which have been engineered we know not exactly how, although we may have our suspicions. We fail to see, for instance, of what importance the opinions of permanent officials at any office connected with the State ought to be to us. It is not to their tribunal that we bring our case, and if the Government has to go to them for ideas in this instance, I see not why it should not go to them for ideas on education, or protection, or any other subject which agitates the public mind. It may be that on these subjects the Government does seek inspiration in this quarter, and if that is so I see no good purpose to be served by general elections. It would be more honest to let us know once for all that we are ruled by the permanent official, with all his petty ignorance and bigoted tyranny.

Another point is that the Pharmaceutical Council is, I understand, getting up evidence for the coming Committee. This is a delicate point to deal with, but I may say at once that I do not consider that I myself would make a good witness. I have no experience in this kind of work, and would probably make a greater hash of it than any who have gone before me. I am too loyal to pharmacy to undertake work for which I have no qualification. Having said this, I think I am free to express an opinion on this question. The Council and everybody connected with pharmacy must acknowledge freely that the interests of pharmacy are at stake, and that they must not be subordinated to other interests. Men must be selected to give evidence before this Committee who have knowledge, tact, and experience in this kind of work. They must not be selected just because they stand well with the Pharmaceutical Council. Men who are unsuited for this kind of work must not put themselves forward, or be brought forward, simply because by this step they will acquire a little prominence. These remarks are made in an entirely kindly spirit, and are not meant to reflect on anybody. On the other hand, those who have experience in this kind of work, and know that they have the knowledge, presence of mind, and coolness to make a good appearance and a good fight for pharmacy on this occasion, ought not only to come forward readily to give help, but ought to place their names before the Pharmaceutical Council in order that it may be known that they are available. It is the interests of pharmacy that are to be served, and the issues at stake are great, and it will be well if the unfit will stand aside and the capable show no namby-pamby modesty. One point must be borne in mind: it would be foolish in the extreme to call any man, no matter how well he may be known, who is already a director of, or at least connected with, one or other of the drug-firms which have availed themselves of the Limited Companies Acts. The other side will attend to limited companies. We cannot afford to send men who can only give our case away because their hands are tied.

Dumfries, March 30.

JAMES REID.

A Chemists' Union.

SIR.—The organ of the chemist reformer is THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and therefore I address you in support of the suggestion of "Chemist by Exam." in your journal of March 23. A chemists' union has everything to recommend it, and very little against it, as far as I can see.

Would your readers criticise the following suggestions?

That a chemists' union be formed, and governed by a strong executive of business men selected from our trade.

That this executive proceed to elect an organising agent, who will be paid from a fund subscribed by chemists. This organising agent to travel the whole country to explain the objects of the union and to get members.

The executive shall make arrangements as soon as the union is strong enough to set up a distributing manufacturing depot in as central a point as possible in England, or for England, Scotland, and Wales, which shall undertake chemists' specialities, syphon-filling, photographic sundries, and all other necessities for carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist. These and drugs, etc., shall be bought at lowest market prices and sold to chemists at bottom prices.

Carriers should be interviewed as to charges for delivery of same and authorised to collect cash on delivery—no credit.

A chemists' union price-list based on store-prices to be used by all members of the union.

Shop-fitting and reconstruction to bring old-fashioned shops up to date to be done at lowest prices for cash, or plus interest for payment by instalments.

That the union's specialities be all advertised by the advertising department openly at popular prices, and the best quality and get up.

That each chemist estimate his annual expenditure on advertising, and pool that amount in the advertisement department for an advertisement campaign.

That an advertising expert be appointed for the post of director of that department, and paid for his brains.

That a benevolent fund be set aside for unfortunate members.

That all invoices for goods received by the dépôt be marked as a "warranty," thus relieving the chemists' union of analysis-work, etc.

All prices to be based on company chemists' prices, but no attempt made at colourable imitation of company goods or of their style of establishments.

That no assistant employed by a company be engaged by the union unless he promises to assist them no more. That all assistants be paid on the same scale as that followed by the company chemists.

That a scale of payment of wages be drawn up for improvers and apprentices based on the customs of other trades.

That each member of the union join the P.A.T.A. and the C.D.A.

That every protected article now in the market be fairly and honestly pushed. That all makers of unprotected articles be approached by the union's executive with reference to protection of prices, so that a living profit may be secured to the trade. No fair-minded member of the public will ever object to this when put before them in good plain English.

That the executive's advertisement department explain in its advertisements that the companies do not keep open on philanthropic lines, and must pay their rates, rent, and taxes, and charge for the same in their sales in some way, and at the same time the immense advantage which the public has in trading with an ordinary chemist in being able to see the *qualified responsible proprietor* at his establishment at any time or by appointment. (This is an impossibility in the case of many companies.)

These are a few of the lines upon which I should form a chemists' union. It is more than possible to do it. Why not—now?

Yours faithfully,
NOMEN. (78/59.)

Are Chemists Prejudiced?

SIR,—Mrs. Stannard's letter is certainly most interestingly written, but at the same time there are facts which to even the outside public, and much more so to chemists, cannot fail to be apparent. Evidently there is a depression in the pen-and-ink trade, so, in order to improve matters, side-lines are indulged in. The *sex mas.* go in for "hair-growing"—it pays; and the *sex fem.* for "beauty-cultivation," because it is needed so much.

Yours truly,

VOILA TOUT. (78/10.)

Is Protection Worth While?

SIR,—In answer to Messrs. Elliman's query in your issue of March 16, "Is protection worth while?" we say, decidedly, "Yes." We feel sure there is a large majority of chemists who recognise that proprietors, by protecting their goods, have ensured a really good trading-profit to those who handle their specialities and, in return, refrain from running substitutes *contra* to them. We maintain that an ensured profit of over 20 per cent. is a really excellent return on goods that are merely bought and sold with practically no trouble to the retailer, and it must not be overlooked that it is the proprietors, and not the chemist, who, by their extensive advertising, create the demand. It would be interesting to know if Messrs. Elliman & Co., Messrs. Scott & Bowne, the proprietors of Angier's emulsion, and many others, who are treating the retail trade with consideration and guaranteeing a good profit, have found their sales increase or decrease since protecting their prices. We certainly hope the former, and, if such is the case, we suggest that this is the answer to Messrs. Elliman's query.

We are, yours truly,

PARRIS & GREENING.

SIR,—Messrs. Elliman ask, "Is protection worth while?" Probably under their unsatisfactory system one might answer, "No." Let them place everyone on an equal footing, and not allow co-operative societies and others to give dividend or bonuses on their goods, and I think the answer will be decidedly, "Yes." How they and other

manufacturers can think their protection schemes likely to give satisfaction to retailers when they allow this indirect system of underselling, I fail to understand. Then, again, 12½ per cent. profit is not much inducement to anyone to push the sale of such goods. Nothing less than 20 or 25 per cent. is likely to interest retailers in creating a sale for their goods. Probably Messrs. Elliman will acknowledge that embrocations were made and sold by chemists long before theirs was introduced. They should also remember that chemists are men specially trained and qualified to conduct their business, and surely they are entitled to use their knowledge in making up suitable embrocations and other medicines for customers (unless some particular brand is asked for), thereby retaining the confidence of their patrons as to their ability, and also building up a certain individuality for their business which, in my opinion, is a most valuable asset. As to substitution, I do not believe this exists to any appreciable extent among respectable chemists. The greatest substitutors are the stores. If Messrs. Elliman expect chemists to recommend their preparations, I am afraid they expect too much for their money. If a customer asks my advice and recommendation, I naturally supply something, if possible, of my own, which I know will give satisfaction and which he cannot obtain elsewhere, thereby building up a personal connection for my business. I would ask manufacturers to remember that chemists are not mere automatic machines for distributing whatever they think fit to tell the public the chemist sells, but are trained men who know their business, and to whom the public come for advice, and expect to get it. Therefore, it is not to their interest to sell goods as to the constituents of which they are ignorant. We do not keep open our shops for the benefit of proprietary article manufacturers (especially those who do not allow us a living profit), but for our own benefit, and naturally we sell what pays us best, and what we know will give satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,

MIDLANDER. (75/52.)

Mr. W. H. Rouse, Hitchin, sent the following letter to Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co., which was courteously acknowledged at the time. Mr. Rouse thinks the statements in it are still *à propos*:

76 Watsworth Road, Hitchin, July 22, 1905.
Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—Having just received sample of new size embrocation, I beg to thank you for it.

Your goods occupy a prominent position in my wall-case, your large advertisement is on show in my shop, your dummies have been in my window, and I do not put up an article to push in place of yours. This being so, will you bear with the following remarks *re* your letter?

1. Is it fair to insinuate that the whole retail trade is not to be trusted, because your protection scheme has not succeeded, and you have discovered a few "black sheep" whose signature does not bind them and whose morals are to be deprecated? Is not every community possessed of a few of these unworthy gentlemen?

2. Your agreements have failed, because not properly worked. I have been in business for myself twelve months, and have never seen, much less signed, any agreement for your goods, neither is any remark made on invoices respecting them. I suppose if I did undersell (which I have no intention of doing) you would add my name to the list of offenders.

3. Your goods do not sell like tea and sugar, therefore I suggest that 16 per cent. on a small turnover, out of which carriage has to be paid, does not pay for a good position in shop, nor raise interest in the sales.

"If at first you don't succeed, try again." May I suggest a remedy? Make friends of the retailers by placing your goods on the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, securing them at least 20 per cent. profit and giving them an interest in the sale of your goods. It will pay you. The P.A.T.A. is the chemist's friend, and chemists prefer handling goods which are listed by it. In conclusion I protest against the slur hidden in your letter. There are, unfortunately, "black sheep" among us, but they are, I believe, far out-numbered by honest and trustworthy men.

Your letter has opened my eyes. I do not think your goods pay for the position they occupy in my shop.

Yours truly,

W. H. ROUSE.

Antipeurs (77/19) writes in regard to the advantages of selling protected soaps and other articles. His figures are

not comparative, but they show that the articles whose sale is on the increase are those which are protected in price, while those which yield less than 10 per cent. gross profit are kept in the background and their sale discouraged rather than encouraged.

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1907," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

Manna (76/19).—(1) Once-a-week sales of dutiable medicines in a rented room require a stamped-medicine licence for the room. A pedlar's or hawker's licence is not needed. (2) Labels for poisons require, in our opinion, the address at which the poisons are actually sold. There is, however, a magisterial decision to the contrary.

Scotia (78/55).—We know cases similar to yours in which the Pharmaceutical Council has taken proceedings for illegal use of title. You should adhere strictly to your own, changing "pharmaceutical" to "dispensing," by means of additional slip labels.

Southport (212/15).—The agreement was between the company and the man. The latter has not any claim upon the managing director of the company.

C. B. V. (190/18).—If there is no stipulation in the lease as to who shall do repairs, the tenant is bound to keep the premises in tenable condition as regards outside and inside.

Destillata (19/15).—Your experience in regard to the use of a 1-gal. still without licence is the same as that of others. See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 233.

Early Closing (80/53).—Four out of five chemists cannot under the Shops (Early-closing) Act, 1904, compel the fifth to close absolutely on half-holiday or at any agreed-upon hour. No order under the Act can be made in respect to the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

H. B. & Co. (57/17).—*SHEEP-WASH.*—The simplest form of sheep-wash is made by dissolving 1½ lb. of copper sulphate in a gallon of water and diluting to 20 gals. for use. This formula is varied by using verdigris dissolved by means of nitric acid or hydrochloric acid, other additions being alum, sulphate of iron, and carbolic acid.

M. F. P. (50/34).—*LIQUID BLISTER* for horses:

Pulv. cantharidis	...	...	...	3vij.
Ol. olivæ	...	...	...	3vij.
Lanolinæ	...	...	...	3vij.
Heat together for ten hours, strain, and add—				
Ceræ flavæ	...	...	...	3iv.
Pulv. hydrarg. perchlor.	...	...	...	5ij.
Ol. terebinth.	...	...	...	3vij.

M. ft. ung.

This blister must be used with care.

Sapo (57/23).—*LIQUID GLYCERIN SOAP:*

White curd soap	...	...	...	2 lb.
Glycerin	...	...	...	1 lb.
Solution of potash	...	...	...	8 oz.
Coconut oil	...	...	...	½ lb.
Spirit	...	...	...	4 pints
Distilled water	...	...	...	8 pints

Dissolve the soap in the spirit, by warming if necessary. Melt the coconut oil on a water-bath, and add the potash and glycerin with stirring. Remove from the source of heat, and mix with the spirit solution previously diluted with the water.

H. W. (62/16).—*LAUNDRY-BLEACH.*—Your sample is prepared from a similar formula to the following:

Chlorinated lime	...	...	...	3 oz.
Pearlash	...	...	...	3 oz.
Water	...	...	...	4 pints

Mix the chlorinated lime with 3½ pints of water, and dissolve the pearlash in the remainder; mix, and after a few days filter, adding 2 dr. of hydrochloric acid to the filtrate.

Alpha (69/59).—*TOILET OATMEAL CREAM.*—Use infusion of oatmeal (1 in 10) in place of the water in the recipe for crème fouettée given in the *C. & D.*, December 22, 1906, p. 954.

Eng. (61/6).—*VARGES* was stated by several readers of the *C. & D.* (March 11, 1905, p. 410) to be a corruption of verjuice. Acetic acid is given for varges in modern practice.

E. W. B. (61/36).—*DYEING BROWN BOOTS BLACK.*—The boots must be first well washed with benzine or other grease-solvent, to remove all traces of wax polish, and when dry brushed over once or twice with a spirituous solution of blue-black aniline (1 oz. to a gallon), allowing the previous coating to dry before applying the second. A good ready-made liquid shoe-polish of the aniline and shellac variety answers admirably, and would save the trouble of making special solutions for the purpose.

Beeswax (47/20).—(1) *GLYCERIN AND CUCUMBER.*—We have no formula of the kind you mention, and see no advantage in making the soft soap extemporaneously. (2) *TOILET-SNOW.*—The recipe you send is adapted from the formula given in the *C. & D.*, March 25, 1905, p. 468, liq. hamamelidis being used in place of water. The recipe was repeated with full directions as recently as July 14, 1906, p. 71, and is also given in the new edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Alpha (56/71).—*LIQUID SHAMPOO.*—For a shampoo to have the property of entirely evaporating after being manipulated on the hair for a few minutes it is necessary that it shall contain a good proportion of spirit. As methylated spirit cannot be used for the purpose (without the Board of Inland Revenue's permission), only rectified is available. It will now be obvious to you that "an inexpensive liquid shampoo, costing 4s. to 5s. per gallon," is impracticable if it is to have the properties you mention. We are aware that hair-washes made with methyl alcohol are imported duty free, and that duty-free methyl alcohol is not obtainable in the United Kingdom. This grievance we several times commented upon last year, and if you and a dozen or two more would appeal to the Board of Inland Revenue you might get relief.

Simonside (75/43).—See *C. & D.* December 8, 1906, p. 854, and December 15, p. 891, for the last Camwal reports. Dividends were paid then.

Subscriber (79/44).—*STAGGERS IN YOUNG BULLOCKS.*—This disease is due to irritation of the stomach caused by worms and other foreign or parasitic matter. Care should therefore be taken to keep the digestive organs and bowels in good working order. If there is any sign of constipation give a thorough purge, such as—

Magnes. sulphat.	...	...	...	3vij.
Pulv. aloes. barb.	...	...	...	3ij.
Pulv. zingib.	...	...	...	3ij.

mixed with a quart of warm gruel, when the animal is fasting. After it has done its work the bullocks should get half a bottleful of raw linseed oil, or other laxative, occasionally.

Subscriber (79/80).—*INFLAMMATION IN EWES* after lambing is metritis. To prevent it is necessary as soon as the ewe lambs to disinfect the womb with an antiseptic application. Lambing-oils (carbolic oil), when used, do this, but a weak antiseptic douche of potassium permanganate (5 grains in a gallon of warm water) is useful, as also are the antiseptics used in childbirth. If inflammation actually sets in an antiseptic douche must be used, e.g.:

Acid. boric.	...	...	...	3j.
Liq. picis carb.	...	...	...	5ij.
Aquaæ	...	...	...	3xxij.

Half a cupful of this to be added to a quart of warm water for injection into the womb.

If there is much pain add 2 oz. of laudanum to the solution. The ewe should get a dose of castor oil, and its strength must be kept up with mucilaginous drinks, including milk, eggs, and linseed infusion, with an occasional addition of a little whisky or half a teaspoonful of chlorodyne, the latter to relieve pain.

D. M. B. (58/31).—The mixture should be clear, as the excess of acid in the syrup keeps the quinine in solution.

W. W. (69/47).—*TITLING POSTCARD PHOTOGRAPHS.*—The best way to do this is to write the title with any opaque paint on a flexible material and transfer to the negative; this results in a white title on the finished photograph. Rubber type is sold by the wholesale photographic houses especially for this purpose. The type is so arranged that the title can be stamped backwards on the negative.

Embro (65/46).—*HOUSEHOLD EMBROCATION.*—There are so many recipes for this in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," which you appear to have, that we must ask you to excuse us from giving more formulae at present. Egg liniments keep well because of the antiseptic oils which are also contained in the mixture.

JOHN PYE, 25 Josephine Avenue, Brixton Hill, disengaged from the 4th.

LOCUM; gentlemanly; experienced; 38; tall. Gilbert, 44 Avenue Road, Southall.

JUNIOR; 20; good experience; country or seaside. "D." (216/20), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; disengaged; brisk West-end and Store experience. Roberts, 5 Castle Villas, Stroud, Glos.

MANAGER; 60; qualified; 25s. without board. Powell, 2 Princess Street, Great Harwood, near Blackburn.

QUALIFIED; 23; good Dispensing and Counter experience. "B. J. T." 94 Oakfield Road, Croydon.

LOCUM; 34; qualified; disengaged; first-class experience. "Statim," 162 Blackhorse Street, Bolton.

YOUNG lady, 18 months' experience in Chemist's, desires re-engagement. "H." 95 Upper Tollington Park, N.

JUNIOR; 20; outdoors preferred; Dispensing, Photography. Hamson, 156 Cromwell Road, South Kensington.

QUALIFIED; 27; high-class Dispensing and Retail; good references. "Chemist" (216/26), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; qualified; good Country business; West England preferred. Holman, Stockwell, Silverton, Exeter.

EXPERIENCED Assistant (24), small capital, with view to partnership or succession. 216/8, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; aged 23; 7 years' experience; unqualified; smart and energetic. Butterfield, Charles Street, St. Ebbes, Oxford.

OUTDOORS; Branch Manager; experienced; middle-aged; abstainer; unqualified. "Statim," 19 Chapel Street, Uxbridge.

UNQUALIFIED; disengaged; Locum; permanency; London Store experience. "Extractor," 146 Phillip Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LANAGER or Locum; middle-aged; qualified; highly recommended; extensive experience. Banbury, 41 Saltoun Road, Banbury.

JUNIOR; 22; unqualified; disengaged; 6 years' experience, Dispensing, Photography, Counter work. "E. P. K." 43 North Street, Brighton.

MANAGER, Locum, or other post; good experience; Photography; good references. Newton Spyer, 66 Sandringham Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

QUALIFIED; 26; disengaged; Manager or Senior in best-class business; highest references. "Aspirin," c/o "Ferndale," for Park Road, Bath.

RANCH Manager or Assistant; unqualified; 32; 5 ft. 8 in.; considerable and varied experience; also Modern Store trade. Mercuron, 20 Montrose Terrace, Edinburgh.

MANAGER; qualified; 28; good Prescriber and Extractor; thorough experience in Window-dressing, Photography, etc.; engaged first week in May. "C." (216/32), Office of this Paper.

MART, reliable Assistant; Prescriber; Extractor; Photography; accustomed to quick Cash trade; capable of taking management; 5 years' reference; tall. Address, Jacks, c/o Llewellyn, Chemist, Elstam.

D/WEEK; Assistant; 32; married; outdoors; Photography (diploma); Extractor; Prescriber; Dispenser; gentlemanly; active Counterman; excellent reference. "Unqualified," Edgware Road, London, W.

GENTLEMAN, at liberty, desires Locum berth; short or long date; thoroughly competent, trustworthy, and experienced; qualified; highest references. Dyson, 121 Burnley Road, Erington.

MANAGER; experienced; Stores and Chemists, London and Provinces; qualified; aged 32; energetic; thorough knowledge of branches; disengaged 10th inst. "Cascara" (215/35), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Senior; Dispensing, Photographic, and Window-dressing experience; good Counterman; capable of taking charge; 36; good references; South or West Coast preferred. 214/13, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

JUNIOR (20), Shipping or Invoicing, seeks situation. "L." 16 Spencer Street, Canonbury.

MAN (young) seeks engagement in Laboratory or Wet Room; thoroughly experienced. "X." (214/35), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with wide experience and sound connection, highest references, is open to an engagement. "Beta" (213/15), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, qualified Chemist, aged 28, desires to Represent first-class English or Scottish Drug-house in Scotland. 205/25, Office of this Paper.

ESSENCES, Perfumery.—Wanted, good position; test capability; any sample matched from suitable firm. Address, "Scents" (212/20), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (qualified), sound connection Lancs, Yorks, and North, desires to Represent additional house; salary or part expenses and commission. 214/37, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (26), connection North of England, is open for engagement, Drugs or Sundries; first-class houses only; abstainer; good references. 214/21, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (30), tall, smart appearance, with excellent Retail experience, desires position as Traveller, or appointment in Wholesale with view to same. "Salol," 77 Berners Street, Ipswich.

AS Traveller; Sundries, Photographic, etc., or Specialities; good experience; Northern Counties, Midlands connection; steady, and good references. "Reliable," 266 Smithdown Lane, Liverpool.

Position as Traveller desired by qualified Chemist resident in North Wales, aged 33; tall; experienced Drugs, Sundries, Optics, Photography; permanency. "Spes" (210/15), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE (disengaged) recommended by late house; over 10 years' sound connection Chemists, Scotland, Drugs, Sundries, Perfumes, Soaps; highest references; resident Edinburgh. 216/11, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, qualified Irish Chemist, energetic and pushing, desires to Represent Wholesale Drug and Sundries house in Ireland; salary and commission; highest references; interview. 81/46, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN desires to Represent Wholesale, Sundries, or Packers; North or Midlands preferred; tall; 9 years' varied Retail experience; sound references; security. "Wholesale" (216/31), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist (32), experienced in management and in manufacturing Pharmaceutical preparations and dressings, seeks responsible and permanent position; disengaged; highest references. 212/04, Office of this Paper.

AS Representative of a good house for South Africa; many years' experience; large sound connection, and well known both in Africa and this country. "F. S." (215/30), Office of this Paper.

SWISS.—Corresponding German, French, and English; Typewriting, Bookkeeping; 8 years' experience, Wholesale and Retail; well acquainted with Drugs, Chemicals, and Sundries; moderate salary. Merknr, 328 Green Lanes, London, N.

SITUATION as Travelling Representative or any post in Wholesale or Manufactory required by gentleman (30) with 13 years' first-class English and Continental experience and references, speaking, besides English, fluently French, German, and Italian. 31 Atherfold Road, Clapham, S.W.

TRAVELLER; qualified Chemist, exceptional experience road in Drug and allied trades, wishes to Represent good house; good connection North of England; first-rate selling record and unimpeachable references; reliable; competent; earnest worker. "Velox" (215/1), Office of this Paper.

AGENTLEMAN, having over 20 years' experience in the Wholesale and Export, for the last 10 years as Manager, would be glad to hear from a firm who has a vacancy; highest references and fullest particulars can be given. Reply, "Z. Y. 778," o/o Deacon's, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THERE IS A GREAT NEED

—and a constantly growing need—for the services of SKILLED SIGHT-TESTERS. Sight-teeting thoroughly taught by post by Practising Qualified Optician. Everything taught that will enable you to remedy defective vision. Particulars from

*G. E. Barnister,
Optician,
BLOXWICH.*

MCADAM & TUCKNELL, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—235 Camwall Ordinary 5s. 10d.; 33 Preference 13s.; 150 Ilford Ordinary 12s., 200 Preference 16s. 3d.; 280 Idris "A" Preference, 21s. 9d.; 10 Apollinaris Ordinary, £6 5s.; 50 Southall Bros. & Barclay Preference, 22s. 9d.; 300 A. J. White Ordinary 3s. 3d.; 200 Preference 10s. 9d.

WANTED (subject).—£300 Idris Debentures, £81 10s., xd.; 50 Claudius Ash Ordinary, 27s. 6d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1888.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—12-ft. handsome drug-fitting, with 60 mahogany-fronted, bevelled-edged labelled drawers, with plasters, cornice, and shelves and lockers, £22 10s.; 12-ft. solid mahogany and plate-glass counter, £10; 7-ft. exceptionally handsome dispensing-screen, counter, and sponge-case, £14 10s.; and quantity of others at low prices. Philip Josephs & Sons, Ltd., 93 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges of mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—Chemist's secondhand 12-ft. drug-fitting, drawers, cupboards, lockers, shelving, mirror poison-cupboard, cornice, 4-ft. dispensing-screens and counter, 8-ft. serving-counter, under-counter drawers, 5-ft. mahogany bent plate-glass counter case, perfumery case and desk, 6-ft. wall-case; all high-class condition; the lot £39 10s., bargain. Cheap house for alterations, window enclosures, glass facias, stall plates; estimates free. H. Mills, Chemist's Complete Shop Fitter, Shop-Front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.

Japanese Fittings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE CANDIDATES for the Qualifying examination in Osaka number 118 this session.

THE LONG-WISHED-FOR AMENDMENT of the Pharmacy Ordinance has at length appeared, and will be placed before the Japanese Parliament during the present Session.

THE CULTIVATION OF SAFFRON has spread considerably in Japan since the seeds were first introduced by Mr. T. Soada, of Kanagawa. The production is increasing annually.

DRUG-INSPECTION is becoming more strict nowadays, and some druggists have recently been charged with selling adulterated drugs. A petition has lately been presented to the Governor of Osaka by the Osaka branch of the Japan Pharmacists' Association, asking that measures be taken to prevent the adulteration of drugs and chemicals.

PATENT-MEDICINE EXPORTS.—According to returns recently issued, the total quantity of patent medicines and proprietaries exported from Japan in 1906 amounted to 277,355 yen, as against 65,794 yen in 1905. The Japanese proprietaries chiefly exported were "Seikai-gwan," "Hotan," "Senkintan," "Isan," "Daigaku Megusuri," and "Kenno-gwan."

India and the East.

THE DOCTOR'S COMMISSION.—The "Pioneer of India" states that a medical practitioner of Benares recently went into court with the allegation that he had made an agreement with a druggist to the effect that he was to send all his prescriptions to that particular druggist to be dispensed,

SHOP-FITTINGS. SECOND-HAND FIXTURES.—Chemists requiring additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write to us for particulars and photographs; we have a large assortment of second-hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. WALTER KNOWLES & CO., 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.

£22.—Exceptional offer.—Complete Fittings for Pharmacy, consisting of drug-fitting (glass knobs and labels), mahogany-top counter, wall-eas, dispensing counter and screen, mahogany and plate-glass; first-class condition; inspection invited. Call or write. Rudduck & Co., 262 Old Street, E.C.

THEY DON'T CLEAN THEIR TEETH?

In your district, then, you don't need Slack's Patent Tooth Brush Showcard Stand, which shows at a glance exact prices of brushes. Newbery's, Sanger's, London, Quilliam's, Manchester, Southall's, Birmingham, and all best houses at 2/- net, or post free 2/- from inventor.

Bernard Slack

319 HIGH STREET,
WEST BROMWICH.

IT IS UNWISE

to try to catalogue the entire contents of your shop on a $\frac{7}{2} \times \frac{5}{2}$ Handbill. Give your customers a chance they will reciprocate. A moderately worded Bill, nicely spaced, with catchy headline, invariably has greater selling power than one that is overcrowded. Before writing your copy send a postcard for samples.

5,000, 4/6; 10,000, 8/-; 20,000, 15/-

Cash with order. Carriage paid in England and Wales.

MARTIN NEWHEY, 14 New St., Birmingham.

OPTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Chemists wishing to claim the exemptions to which they are entitled in the S.M.C. examinations must enter same in November next; take my course of Optics at once, and you will be prepared to sit for the November examinations. W. J. Wright, F.S.M.C., F.I.O. (holder of the S.M.C. Special and Sight-testing Diplomas), 51 Charlwood Street, London, S.W.

"AN INCREASE OF £33 PER WEEK

on previous year. Served 2,400 customers in 2 days. I consider that this one idea was worth double to me the whole of the first year's fee." This is an extract, word for word, from a 3-months-old client's letter. Quite unsolicited. May I show like notions to you?

Bernard Slack.

319 HIGH STREET,
WEST BROMWICH.

and that in return he was to receive a commission of 25 per cent. on the amount charged to the patients. The commission had not been paid, and the medical man sued in the Court of Small Causes for its recovery. The Judge dismissed the action on the ground that such an agreement, even if established, was illegal and contrary to public policy, as it was indirectly causing the patient, without his knowledge, to pay 25 per cent. more for the drugs prescribed for him. Such an agreement, the Judge held, could not be recognised and enforced in law.

SWADESHI CONDENSED MILK.—In a letter to the "Statesman," Mr. David Hooper directs attention to the fact that one of the features of the recent Industrial Exhibition in Calcutta was tinned butter and condensed milk prepared in India and sold in the market in competition with samples of dairy-produce imported from Europe. He examined four samples of the condensed milk sent to him by the Exhibition Committee. In the table following the results of his analyses are given, the first on the list being the composition of genuine Swiss milk, "Milkmaid" brand:

	Water	Fat	Proteids	Milk Sugar	Ash	Cane-sugar by Difference
Swiss ...	23.7	11.0	9.7	14.6	2.3	38.7
Indian 1...	19.5	7.3	11.0	15.6	2.3	44.3
" 2...	29.1	8.7	7.1	10.1	1.4	43.6
" 3...	22.7	7.7	6.0	8.5	1.2	53.9
" 4...	26.4	5.6	5.4	7.6	1.1	53.9
" 5...	21.4	6.8	5.9	8.1	1.3	76.5

The figures show that only one sample of Swadeshi condensed milk approached in nutritive properties the standard of genuine Swiss milk.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, April 8.

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Mr. H. De Mosenthal on "Observations on Cotton and Nitrated Cotton."

Dewsbury Chemists' Association, Church House, Church Street, at 8.45 P.M. Mr. R. J. H. Day on "Evolution."

Tuesday, April 9.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association, Queen Hotel, at 8.45 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Wednesday, April 10.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

Society of Chemist-Opticians, St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., at 3 P.M. Council-meeting.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Victoria Hotel, at 8 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Builders' Exchange, Cross Burgess Street, at 9 P.M. Paper by Mr. F. B. Hirst, Ph.C.

Stockport Chemists' Association, County Restaurant, at 9 P.M. Discussion on "The Co-operative System of Buying Proprietary Goods."

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, Clayton Street, at 8 P.M. Mr. C. E. Layne on "The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906."

Thursday, April 11.

West Ham Chemists' Association, Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., at 8 P.M. Mr. Peter MacEwan on "The Art of Pharmacy," illustrated by Mr. Fred Reynolds.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. C. T. Allen on "The Essentiality of Co-operation between Physician and Pharmacist."

Friday, April 12.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Professor A. H. Church on "The Conservation of Historic Buildings and Frescoes."

Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association, Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, at 8.45 P.M. Discussion on the National Chamber of Trade and Benevolent Fund dinner.

Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, Robert Gordon's College, at 9.30 P.M. Special meeting in reference to the Pharmacy Bill.

THE annual general meeting of the Society of Chemists and Opticians will be held on May 9 at the Chemists' Exhibition, Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London.

FEDERATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.—A special meeting will be held on Wednesday, May 8, in the Council Chamber of the Royal Horticultural Society, Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, when, after a private meeting of the delegates, Mr. Cyril H. Kirby, solicitor, London, will give an address on "Some Recent Legislation affecting Chemists."

FEDERATION OF WEST-RIDING CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATIONS.—It has been decided to hold a dinner at the Grand Restaurant, Leeds, on April 16, at 7.30 P.M. Tickets 3s. 6d. each. Members of Associations affiliated with the W.R. Federation who have not yet promised to attend, and any other friends who would like to be present are invited to send their names to the President, Mr. Hanson, Queensbury, Bradford, or to the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. Broadhead (Batley) and Mr. Pickard (Ossett).

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.
South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

North of England School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, 55 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

National Dental Hospital and College, Gt. Portland Street, London, W.

Royal Dental Hospital of London and London School of Dental Surgery, Leicestershire Square, London, W.C.

Communicating the Results.

AT a meeting of the South London Branch of the London Chemists' Association in 1904 (*C. & D.*, Ixv., 955), Mr. F. W. Truman brought forward the propriety of local authorities communicating to vendors of drugs the results of such samples as are taken for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. On the motion of Mr. Truman a petition was sent to the Local Government Board on the subject, which has evidently borne fruit. The matter, in its wider aspect, was obviously put before the various health authorities, and St. Pancras and Cardiff (*C. & D.*, Ixviii., 625) reported upon it. The St. Pancras Borough Council, at their last meeting, considered a further and much more extended report on this same question. It was stated that inquiries had been made of the medical officers of health for each of the twenty-eight metropolitan boroughs regarding the practice of communicating the results of analyses of samples taken under the Acts to the vendors. Twenty-six replies had been received, twenty-two of which were to the effect that it is not the custom to inform the vendor as to results. In some cases a cautionary letter is sent when the sample taken is adulterated, but not sufficiently so as to warrant the institution of legal proceedings. In Poplar the vendor is told when the purchase is made that if he hears nothing within twenty-eight days he will understand that the sample is genuine. In Southwark information is supplied to the vendor on request; in Finsbury a card is sent when the sample is found to be genuine stating that "no proceedings will be taken." A like procedure is followed at Greenwich, at Shoreditch, and at Stepney. Complaint was made by several medical officers that when informed that their samples were genuine traders took advantage of the fact, as in the case of a smart tradesman at Camberwell, by having "the certificate framed and put in his window as proof of the excellence of his goods." We confess we cannot see any valid objection to this form of advertising. It is perfectly legitimate, and effectively counteracts the odium which results from a public-court prosecution when sweet spirit of nitre is inadvertently sold "0.005 deficient in the minimum quantity of ethyl nitrite." As a result of the replies the St. Pancras Committee expressed the opinion that application for the information referred to should be made to the medical officer of health, and should be given only after twenty-eight days from the date of purchase. They recommended accordingly, and the Council adopted the recommendation.



THE original of the above is a postcard which comes to us from Mr. R. Goodwin Mumbray, a pharmacist now approaching his ninetieth year. He drew it in sepia, but it has suffered somewhat in photographic reproduction.

PATRON SAINT OF PHARMACISTS.—Who is the patron saint of pharmacists? is a question raised in a French pharmaceutical journal. St. Nicholas (better known to the younger generation as Santa Claus) was usually considered, in France at least, the apothecaries' patron, perhaps because he watched over the ships which brought their drugs and spices, possibly because of the holy oil that flowed from his tomb. But St. Christopher (whose gigantic form figures on the walls of so many Spanish Cathedrals) was sometimes invoked. A statue of the latter saint figured over the door of Sieur Thibouree, master apothecary of Angers, in 1559.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address: One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

TO BUYERS AND SELLERS.

We take every care to ensure that proprietary and other goods advertised in this column are genuine surplus stock of reputable persons in business, and are compelled to refuse advertisements sent by those who, when occasion requires, decline to satisfy reasonable inquiries as to their bona-fides.

We again call the attention of those who use this column for the sale or purchase of goods to the desirability of using our Deposit System. Some forward goods before they receive money for them, and others forward money to advertisers before they have even seen the goods. Disappointment in such circumstances is bound to happen now and then, and it is to prevent this, as well as to check fraud, that our Deposit System was instituted.

The buyer sends us the money for the goods, and when we hear from him that they are satisfactory, and not till then, we hand over the money to the seller. A commission of 6d. is charged by us on any transaction of 3l. or less, and 1s. if above that amount. The commission is payable by the buyer, and should be included in the money sent to us. All Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "Edward Halse," and crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd."

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

CHEMICAL electrical apparatus, vacuum tubes, etc., at half-price; bacteriological oven, 24s. DUNCAN, 1 Trafalgar Road, Pendleton, Manchester.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

WHAT offers, 4½ lbs. shellac, overstock? ATKINSON, 41 Eriarwood Road, Aigburth, Liverpool.

FORMULÆ.

ICE-CREAM Formulae.—I have the reputation of making the best ice-cream in the United States. I use no eggs, no gelatine, no cooking. My cream is rich, highly flavoured, smooth as velvet, heavy body. Ten gallons can be made in less than 20 minutes at a cost of 2s. per gal. Satisfaction guaranteed. Formulae sent to any part of the world on receipt of remittance for 8s. K. A. BACHMAN, Winona, Mississippi, U.S.A.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

OPTICAL trial case, mounted lenses, 35s., bargain; useful lot of surgical instruments, 15s. HICKMAN, 5 Abbotts Road, Southall.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale, p. 62.

FOR sale at par, to close a trust.—One mortgage debenture in Camwal, Ltd., for £50, paying 4½ per cent. interest; also one £1 preference share at par paying 5 per cent., and 4 £1 ordinary shares paying 2½ per cent. per annum, at 10s. per share. Apply, "R.," c/o Read Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DENTAL engine, also gas apparatus; never used. M. TERRY, 5 St. John's Gardens, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.

WATER-BED, indiarubber (Maw's), Fig. 545, 72 in. by 36 in.; good condition; what offers? REED, Chemist, Ilfracombe.

MATTHEWS'S soda fountain, with 6 syrup jars, complete outfit; cost £35 last year; £27 or offer. Apply, 213/35, Office of this Paper.

SYPHONS, 1 gross 30 oz., plain, secondhand; guaranteed in working order; sample carriage paid on receipt of 1s. order. KIRKUP, Chemist, Newcastle.

GAS apparatus, complete, consisting of leather face-piece (Barth's pattern), three-way stopcock, bag, tubing, nickel-plated stand and unions, and 2 steel 50-gal. cylinders; practically new; price £3 10s. "P.," Ribblesdale House, Thrace Road, Streatham Park, S.W.

OVERSTOCKED.—20 gross large 1d. fuller's-earth, 5 gross large 1d. violet powder, 90 handsome vitrified shield-labelled rounds, cut globe stoppers, 80 various sized rounds, 6 gross handsome 1d. face powder, 4 doz. silk suspenders, 6 gross 2d. and 3 gross 1d. nursery pomade, 8 gross 2d. petroleum jelly, 6 2-cwt. powdered fuller's-earth, 20 gross ½-oz. vials; what offers? no agents. SOHO DRUG-STORE, 54a Broad Street, Soho.

WANTED.

15-GR. suppository mould; 1 or 2 gr. pill-machine. EWING, Alnwick. PLATINUM, disused, for cash. P. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.

OLD artificial teeth bought; cash return post. DENT, 4 Chatsworth Road, Stratford, London.

DISPENSING-SCREEN, 6 ft., also 10-ft. counter, glass front. 212/43, Office of this Paper.

COMPLETE fixtures, fittings, and utensils for chemist shop. DUCK, St. John's Square, Cardiff.

OPTICIAN'S trial case, mounted lenses. State contents and price. ORANGE, Chemist, Aldershot.

FOLDING-PLATE or film camera, postcard size; good condition. MAIDMENT, Faringdon, Berks.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWEE, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

POWDER-MIXER, small. Full particulars and price to ALWINE DRYSON, LTD., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FORMULA purchased, hair, skin, complexion, etc.; good price. W. LEWIS, 12 Sheldene Street, London, W.

QUAIN'S "Medical Dictionary," latest edition, good condition. Lowest cash price, GILBERT DALE, Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

GLASS-FRONTED valcase, mahogany, to stand on support, 81 in. by 9 in.; shop ointment jars; also "Pharmacopoeia" and "Martindale." MARCH, Torquay.

MICROSCOPE, modern binocular objectives 2 in., 1 in., and ½ in., or near; focussing stage, polariscope, and case. Lowest price and particulars, TOONE, Chemist, Exmouth.

CODDS' patent hand filler, with syrup pump; hand-screen stopper filler; beer bottle corking-machine; must be in good condition and cheap. "H. W.," 105 Winn Street, Lincoln.

2 CARBOYS (height about 30 in.), 2 specie-jars, with or without stands, dispensing-screen and counter (about 6 ft.), dispensing scales, counter-scales, upright counter-case and dish; bent-glass ditto; must be in good condition. State lowest prices and full particulars, BOOY, Chemist, Gainsboro'.